

Introduction

This packet of information and activities has been designed to enhance teacher developed lessons dealing with the final days of the Civil War. The emphasis is on the surrender of General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. Because of the attitudes of everyone involved with the events of those April days from the commanding generals to Billy Yank and Johnny Reb, our nation was reunited in a lasting "Gentlemen's Peace." This reunification is the importance of Appomattox Court House.

Links have been provided throughout the teaching information to encourage further research on individuals, places and events. Since these websites are outside of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park's (NHP) control, there could be times when a link may be disabled or the information is no longer available.

A printable PDF version of this packet is provided so the information and activities may be copied at the discretion of the teacher. Correlations to the Virginia Standards of Learning (SOLs) have been made on the Outline. There are activities related to history, math and writing primarily for grades 4, 6, and 11, but may be adjusted and used for any grade level studying Virginia history or the American Civil War. Most of the activities can be successfully completed in the classroom. The Scavenger Hunt, however, is designed to be completed on a field trip to Appomattox Court House NHP scheduled through the park's Education Coordinator at 434-352-8987, extension 31. For the Scavenger Hunt, classes should be divided into groups of no more than 3 or 4 with each group having a copy of the Scavenger Hunt and an adult chaperone. If the teacher prefers a more traditional approach to a visit to the park, group talks may be scheduled in advance by contacting the park's education coordinator.

OUTLINE

All parts of this information and the activities have been correlated with the corresponding Virginia Standards of Learning for Virginia Studies (4th Grade), United States History I (6th Grade), Virginia and United States History (11th Grade), Math 4, Math 6, Algebra I, Algebra II, and Writing 4th, 6th, and 11th Grades

- I. [Introduction](#)
- II. Outline
- III. [Anticipatory and Conclusion Activity](#)
- IV. [The Appomattox Campaign – From Petersburg to Appomattox, March 29-April 9, 1865](#) (SOLs VS.1,7, USI.1,9, VUS.1,7)
 - A. Autumn 1864
 - B. February 1865
 - C. Lee Decides to Leave Petersburg
 - D. Five Forks
 - E. Petersburg and Richmond Evacuated, April 2-3
 - F. Lee's Plan
 - G. Amelia Court House – Disappointment – April 4th
 - H. Jetersville – April 5th
 - I. Painesville
 - J. Sailor's Creek
 - K. Farmville – April 7th
 - L. Grant Asks Lee to Surrender – April 7th
 - M. Lee Moves Further West
 - N. April 8th – Afternoon and Evening
 - O. April 9th – Morning
- V. [Map of Lee's Retreat](#) (SOLs VS.1i, USI.1f, VUS.1d,g)
- VI. [The Final Battles – Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House, Virginia, April 8th and 9th, 1865](#) (SOLs VS.1,7, USI.1,9, VUS.1,7)
 - A. April 8th – Afternoon
 - B. April 8th – Evening
 - C. April 9th – 2:00 AM
 - D. April 9th – 9:00 AM
 - E. April 9th – 11:00 AM – Flag of Truce
 - F. Lee Surrounded
- VII. [The Gentlemen's Agreement – Lee's Surrender](#) (SOLs VS.1,7, USI.1,9, VUS.1,7)
 - A. Lee's Request to Meet With Grant
 - B. Lee Rests Under the Apple Tree
 - C. Marshall Finds a Place for the Meeting
 - D. The Generals Arrive at the McLean House

- E. Lee Asks for the Terms
 - F. Lee Makes a Request for His Men
 - G. Grant's Generosity
 - H. The Gentlemen's Agreement
- VIII. [The End of Hostilities – The Surrenders Following Lee's Surrender](#) (SOLs VS.1,7, USI.1,9, VUS.1,7)
- A. Introduction
 - B. Sherman and Johnston – Bennett Place near Durham Station, NC – April 14th-28th
 - C. Canby and Taylor – Citronelle, AL – May 4th
 - D. Jefferson Davis Captured, May 10th
 - E. Canby and Smith – Palmito Ranch – May 26th
 - F. Watie and the Cherokee Rifle Brigade – June 23rd
 - G. CSS Shenandoah Surrenders at Liverpool, England – November 6th
- IX. [Paroles](#) (SOLs VS.1,7, USI.1,9, VUS.1,7)
- A. Terms of Surrender
 - B. Lee and Grant Meet Again on April 10th
 - C. Printing of the Paroles
- X. [McLean House](#) (SOLs VS.1,7, USI.1,9, VUS.1,7)
- A. The Use of the House
 - B. The Post War Years
- XI. [Growth and Decline of Appomattox Court House](#) (SOLs VS.1e, USI.1b, VUS.1g,i)
- A. History of Founding of Appomattox County
 - B. Commerce and Society
 - C. African Americans in Appomattox County
 - D. Appomattox County Today
- XII. [Commemoration and Preservation](#) (SOLs VS.1e, USI.1b, VUS.1g,i)
- A. Creation of the National Historical Monument, April 10, 1940
 - B. McLean House Reconstructed
- XIII. [Documents Related to the Surrender](#) (SOLs VS.1a,7, USI.1a,9, VUS.1a,7)
- A. Copy of the Original Draft of the Surrender Terms
 - B. Transcription of the Surrender Terms
 - C. Lee's Acceptance Letter to Grant's terms with Transcription
 - D. "General Order #9"
 - E. Transcription of "General Order #9"
 - F. Copy of Parole Pass
- XIV. [Bibliography](#)

XV. ACTIVITIES

- A. [Common Soldier Activity](#)
- B. [A Nation Divided – Map Activity](#)
- C. [Virginia Battles and Lee’s Retreat – Map Activity](#)
- D. [Scavenger Hunt](#)
- E. [Scavenger Hunt Solution](#)
- F. [Word Search 1](#)
- G. [Word Search 1 Solution](#)
- H. [Word Search – Advanced](#)
- I. [Word Search – Advanced Hints](#)
- J. [Word Search – Advanced Solution](#)
- K. [Crossword Puzzle](#)
- L. [Crossword Puzzle Solution](#)
- M. [My Thoughts – Diary Entries](#)
- N. [Civil War Glossary](#)
- O. [Chronology Activity](#)
- P. [Chronology Activity Key](#)
- Q. [The Surrender of Arms – Map Activity](#)
- R. [The Surrender of Arms KEY](#)

SOLs for ACTIVITIES:

- Activity A – SOLs Math 4.4, 6.6, A.1, AII.1
- Activity B – SOLs VS.1i, USI.1f, VUS.1d,g
- Activity C – SOLs VS.1,7, USI.1,9, VUS.1,7
- Activity E – SOLs VS.1,7, USI.1,9, VUS.1,7
- Activity G – SOLs VS.1,7, USI.1,9, VUS.1,7
- Activity J – SOLs VS.1,7, USI.1,9, VUS.1,7
- Activities M and N – SOLs Writing 4.7, 4.8, 6.6, 6.7, 11.7, 11.8, 11.9
- Activity O – SOLs VS.1f, USI.1c, VUS.1d

XVI. [Suggested Reading List](#)

Anticipatory and Conclusion Activity

KWL

This activity is designed to help the student focus on the final days of the Civil War. Each student should write 5 things they **KNOW** about Lee's Retreat from Petersburg, 5 things they **KNOW** about the events at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, 5 things they **WANT** to know or **WONDER** about concerning the events at Appomattox Court House, and finally at the conclusion of the lesson, 5 things they have **LEARNED** about the ending of the Civil War.

These are 5 things I KNOW about Lee's Retreat from Petersburg.
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
These are 5 things I KNOW about the events at Appomattox Court House.
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
These are 5 things I WANT to know or WONDER concerning the events at Appomattox Court House.
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
These are 5 things I have LEARNED about the ending of the Civil War.
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

The Appomattox Campaign

Events from Petersburg to Appomattox

March 29 - April 9, 1865



Siege Trenches around Petersburg

What was to become the final campaign for Richmond began when the Federal Army of the Potomac crossed the James River in June 1864. Under Lieutenant General [U.S. Grant's](#) command, Federal troops applied constant pressure to the Confederate lines around Richmond and Petersburg. By autumn, three of the four railroads into Petersburg had been cut. The South Side Railroad remained as the only means of rail transportation into Confederate lines, and once severed, the [Army of Northern Virginia](#) would have no other choice but to evacuate the capital city.

However, [General Robert E. Lee's](#) concern stretched beyond the Confederate Capitol to Federal actions elsewhere in the South. By February of 1865, two Federal armies, one under [Major General William T. Sherman](#) and the other under [Major General John M. Schofield](#), were moving through the Carolinas. If not stopped, they could sever Virginia from the rest of the South, and if they joined Grant at Petersburg, Lee's men would face four armies instead of two. Realizing the danger, Lee wrote the Confederate Secretary of War [John C. Breckinridge](#) on February 8, 1865: "You must not be surprised if calamity befalls us."

By the time he wrote this letter, Lee knew he would have to leave the Petersburg lines, the only question was when. Muddy roads and the poor condition of the horses forced the Confederates to remain in the trenches throughout March.

Once again, Ulysses S. Grant seized the initiative. On March 29, Major General [Philip H. Sheridan's](#) cavalry and the V Corps began moving southwest toward the Confederate right flank and the South Side railroad. On the 1st of April, 21,000 Federal troops smashed the 11,000 man Confederate force under Major General [George Pickett](#) at an important road junction known locally as [Five Forks](#). Grant followed up this victory with an all-out offensive against Confederate lines on April 2.

With his supply lines cut, Lee had no choice but to order [Richmond and Petersburg](#) evacuated on the night of April 2nd. Moving by previously determined routes, Confederate columns left the trenches that they had occupied for ten months. Their

immediate objective was Amelia Court House where forces from Richmond and Petersburg would concentrate and receive rations sent from Richmond.

Once his army was reassembled, Lee planned to march down the line of the Richmond and Danville railroad with the hope of meeting General [Joseph E. Johnston's](#) Army of Tennessee in North Carolina. Together, the two armies could establish a defensive line near the Roanoke River, and assume the offensive against Sherman.

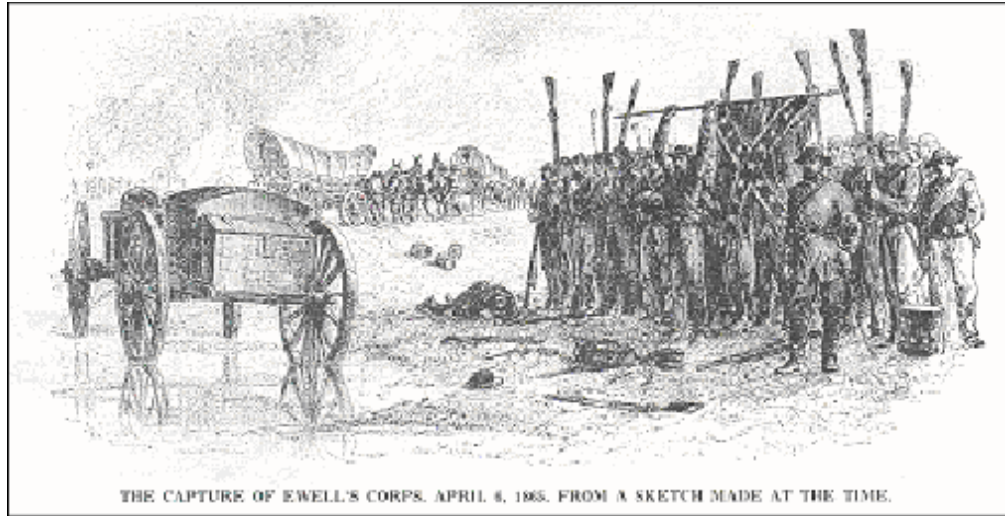
The march from Richmond and Petersburg started well enough. Many of the Confederates, including Lee, seemed exhilarated at being in the field once again, but after the first day's march signs of weariness and hunger began to appear.

When Lee reached [Amelia Court House](#) on April 4, he found, to his dismay that the rations for his men had not arrived. Although a rapid march was crucial, the hungry men of the Army of Northern Virginia needed supplies. While awaiting the arrival of troops from Richmond, delayed by flood condition, Lee decided to halt the march and send wagons into the countryside to gather provisions. Local farmers, though, had little to give and the wagons returned practically empty. The major result of this effort was a lost day of marching. This delay allowed the pursuing Federals time to catch up and proved to be the turning point of the campaign.

Leaving Amelia Court House on April 5, the columns of Lee's army had traveled only a few miles before they found Union cavalry and infantry squarely across their line of retreat at [Jetersville](#). Rather than attack the entrenched Federal position, Lee changed his plan. He would march his army west, around the Federals, and attempt to supply his troops at Farmville along the route of the South Side railroad.

The retreat of the Army of Northern Virginia was under constant Federal pressure. Union cavalry attacked the Confederate wagon train at Painesville destroying a large number of wagons. Tired from lack of sleep (Lee had ordered night marches to regain the day he lost) and hungry, the men began falling out of the column, or broke ranks searching for food. Mules and horses collapsed under their loads.

As the retreating columns became more ragged, gaps developed in the line of march. At [Sailor's Creek](#) (a few miles east of Farmville), Union cavalry exploited such a gap to block two Confederate corps under Lt. Generals Richard Anderson and [Richard Ewell](#) until the Union VI Corps arrived to crush them. Watching the debacle from a nearby hill, Lee exclaimed, "My God! Has the army been dissolved?"



Nearly 8,000 men and 8 generals were lost in one stroke either by death, capture, or wounds. The remnants of the Army of Northern Virginia arrived in [Farmville](#) on April 7 where rations awaited them. However, the Union forces followed so quickly that the Confederate cavalry had to make a stand in the streets of the town to allow their fellow troops to escape.

Blocked once again by Grant's army, Lee once more swung west hoping that he could be supplied farther down the rail line and then turn south. Just north of Farmville, Lee turned west onto the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. The Union 2nd and 6th Corps followed. Unknown to Lee, the Federal cavalry and the 5th, 24th, and 25th Corps were moving along shorter roads south of the Appomattox River to cut him off.

While in Farmville on April 7, Grant sent a letter to Lee asking for the surrender of his army. Lee, in the vicinity of [Cumberland Church](#), received the letter and read it. He then handed it to one of his most trusted corps commanders—Lt. General [James Longstreet](#) who tersely replied, "Not yet."

As Lee continued his march westward he knew the desperate situation his army faced. If he could reach [Appomattox Station](#) before the Federal troops he could receive rations sent from Lynchburg and then make his way to Danville via Campbell Court House (Rustburg) and Pittsylvania County. If not, he would have no choice but to surrender.

On the afternoon of April 8, the Confederate columns halted a mile northeast of Appomattox Court House. That night, artillery fire could be heard from Appomattox Station, and the red glow from Union campfires foretold that the end was near. Federal cavalry and the [Army of the James](#) -- marching on shorter roads -- had blocked the way south and west.

Lee consulted with his generals and determined that one more attempt should be made to reach the railroad and escape. At dawn on April 9, General [John B. Gordon's](#) Corps attacked the Union cavalry blocking the stage road just west of the village. After initial

success, Gordon sent word to Lee around 8:30 a.m. "...that my command has been fought to a frazzle, and unless Longstreet can unite in the movement, or prevent these forces from coming upon my rear, I cannot go forward."

Receiving the message, Lee replied, "There is nothing left for me to do but to go and see General Grant, and I would rather die a thousand deaths."

PDF Campaign Map

The Death-Knell of the Confederacy

The Final Battles at Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House, Virginia

April 8 - 9, 1865



On April the 8th, General Robert E. Lee and the remnants of his once-proud Army of Northern Virginia arrived in Appomattox County. Lee's hope was to reach Appomattox Station on the South Side railroad where supply trains awaited. Having moved ahead of the rest of Lee's army, Gen. [R. Lindsay Walker](#) led a detachment of reserve artillery (100 guns) to bivouac near the station. It was not long after their arrival -- around 4:00 p.m. -- that Federal cavalry, riding hard from the south, attacked the waiting supply trains and then assaulted Walker. This cavalry, under command of Gen. Philip Sheridan, was merely a harbinger of the fast approaching Federal columns. Sheridan's horsemen repelled Walker's detachment. Lee's much-coveted supplies were now in enemy hands.

In the meantime, the majority of Lee's forces were setting up a temporary camp one mile northeast of Appomattox Court House, the small town lying between the Confederates and the station. Word of the victorious Federal advance soon reached the camp. The beleaguered Confederates realized that Grant's men had the upper hand. A Confederate trooper reflected: "I felt myself now to be near physical collapse... expecting to go into battle in the morning."

The expectation was validated when, at 2:00 A.M. on the morning of April 9th, Lee ordered General Gordon's 2nd Corps to move into line of battle west of Appomattox Court House. Lee had met with Generals Gordon, Longstreet, and his nephew, Gen. [Fitzhugh Lee](#) earlier that evening and decided to throw a portion of his infantry against Sheridan's men. He certainly did not expect to have to fight Federal infantry, believing that he had out marched most of Grant's troops moving west from Farmville.

At 9:00 that morning, as a heavy fog lifted, Gordon's 2nd Corps was ordered forward to break through the Federal cavalry and proceed to the west — with the hopes of

recapturing the station. Protecting Gordon's right flank was Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry. Gordon's Corps, "fought to a frazzle" during the previous week, was a mere shadow of its former strength. The combined force of the infantry and the cavalry numbered no more than 9,000 men. "Fitz" Lee's cavalry spearheaded the advance, and the lines of scattered, grey-clad infantrymen lurched forward; most men were somnolent from their early rising yet nervous with the anticipation that manifests itself before an impending battle. As the line moved up the sloping ridge along the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage road, the enemy came into view.

Situated on the crest of the hill and beyond were two cannon of Federal artillery and a brigade of cavalry under General Charles H. Smith. Smith had been ordered by his division commander, Gen. [George Crook](#), to hold his position as long as possible. The Confederates, as exhausted as they were, advanced through the artillery and Smith's men fled in their wake—only to be supported at the last moment by [Mackenzie's](#) and [Young's](#) cavalry brigades. The combined force once again slowed the Confederate advance, but most of "Fitz" Lee's cavalry skirted the Federals and escaped westward toward Lynchburg.

It now became apparent to Gordon that Lee had underestimated the Federal strength. In truth, Grant had not only positioned more cavalry in front of Lee during the night, but had also force-marched almost three entire corps of infantry along the South Side railroad to arrive at Appomattox Station during the night. Most of the Army of the James (under Gen. [Edward Ord](#))—the 24th and elements of [the 25th \(United States Colored Troops\)](#)—had moved to block Lee's western escape route with the Army of the Potomac's 5th Corps in tow. Gordon and his battle-worn foot soldiers now faced advancing lines of Federal infantry of the 24th and 25th Corps. As Gordon's men began to skirmish with the Federal infantry, two cavalry divisions converged on the Confederate lines alongside infantry of [Griffin's](#) 5th Corps. It was only a matter of time before Gordon's men broke. The Confederates withdrew from their advanced positions and General Lee ordered truce flags sent out at about 11:00 that morning.

Meanwhile, back at his camp, Lee was deep in decision. Not only had Gordon been defeated to his front, but Federals of the 2nd and 6th corps had pinned Longstreet's rearguard in from the north. Grant had nearly surrounded Lee on three sides, leaving the northwest as his only unimpeded route. Lee knew that there was no hope of supplying his army by retreating in that direction. He was in "checkmate" and had no other options left. The disconsolate Lee sent word to Grant that he was prepared to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia.

Casualties of these two battles have been estimated at more than 700 total dead and wounded.

The Gentlemen's Agreement

On the morning of April 9, while General Lee realized that the retreat of his beleaguered army had finally been halted, General Grant was riding toward Appomattox Court House where Union Cavalry, followed by infantry from the 5th, 24th, and 25th Corps had blocked the Confederate path.

Lee had sent a letter to Grant requesting a meeting to discuss his army's surrender and this letter overtook Grant and his party just before noon about four miles west of Walker's Church (present-day Hixburg). Grant, who had been suffering from a severe headache, later remembered that upon reading Lee's letter the pain in his head had disappeared. He stopped to prepare his reply to Lee, writing that he would push to the front to meet him. The location of the meeting was left to Lee's discretion.

Lt. Colonel [Orville E. Babcock](#) and his orderly, Capt. Dunn, took Grant's reply and rode ahead. Babcock found Lee resting under an apple tree near the Appomattox River. After reading Grant's letter, Lee, his Aide-de-Camp Lt. Colonel [Charles Marshall](#), and Private [Joshua O. Johns](#) rode toward Appomattox Court House accompanied by Federal Officers Lt. Col. Babcock and Capt. [William McKee Dunn](#).

Marshall and Johns rode ahead of Lee in order to find a place for the generals to confer. As Marshall passed through the village he saw [Wilmer McLean](#) in the vicinity of the courthouse. He asked McLean if he knew of a suitable location, and McLean took him to an empty structure that was without furniture. Marshall immediately rejected this offer. Then McLean offered his own home. After seeing the comfortable abode, Marshall readily accepted and sent Private Johns back to inform General Lee that a meeting site had been found.

Lee arrived at the McLean house about one o'clock and took a seat in the parlor. A half hour later, the sound of horses on the stage road signaled the approach of General Grant. The generals presented a contrasting appearance. Lee was in his finest uniform and wearing a sash, sword, fine boots and gauntlets. Grant was in a mud-spattered field uniform after a long ride around the entire Confederate Army to reach Sheridan's lines. He didn't want to keep Lee waiting and rode directly to the McLean House without changing. Grant, who remembered meeting Lee once during the [Mexican War](#), asked the Confederate general if he recalled their meeting. Lee replied that he did, and the two conversed in a very cordial manner, for approximately 25 minutes.

The subject had not yet gotten around to surrender until finally, Lee, feeling the anguish of defeat, brought Grant's attention to it. Grant, who later confessed to being embarrassed at having to ask for the surrender from Lee, said simply that the **terms** would be just as he had outlined them in a [previous letter](#). These terms would parole officers and enlisted men but required that all Confederate military equipment be relinquished.

The discussion between the generals then drifted into the prospects for peace, but Lee, once again taking the lead, asked Grant to put his terms in writing. When Grant finished, he handed [the terms](#) to his former adversary, and Lee—first donning spectacles used for reading—quietly looked them over. When he finished reading, the bespectacled Lee looked up at Grant and remarked "This will have a very happy effect on my army."

Lee asked if the terms allowed his men to keep their horses, for in the Confederate Army, men owned their mounts. Lee explained that his men would need these animals to farm once they returned to civilian life. Grant responded that he would not change the terms as written (which had no provisions allowing private soldiers to keep their mounts) but would order his officers to allow any Confederate claiming a horse or a mule to keep it. General Lee agreed that this concession would go a long way toward promoting healing.

Grant's generosity extended further. When Lee mentioned that his men had been without rations for several days, the Union commander arranged for 25, 000 rations to be sent to the hungry Confederates.

After formal copies of the surrender terms and [Lee's acceptance](#) had been drafted and exchanged, the meeting ended. In a war that was marked by such divisiveness and bitter fighting, it is remarkable that it ended so simply. Grant's compassion and generosity did much to allay the emotions of the Confederate troops. As for Robert E. Lee, he realized that the best course was for his men to return home and resume their lives as American citizens. Before he met with General Grant, one of Lee's officers ([General E. Porter Alexander](#)) had suggested fighting a guerilla war, but Lee had rejected the idea. It would only cause more pain and suffering for a cause that was lost. The character of both Lee and Grant was of such a high order that the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia has been called "The Gentlemen's Agreement."



The Surrender at Appomattox,
by Keith Rocco

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Lt. Col. Charles Marshall | 9. Lt. Col. Theodore S. Bowers |
| 2. Lt. Col. Ely S. Parker | 10. Maj. Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan |
| 3. General Robert E. Lee | 11. Brig. Gen. John Rawlins (back view) |
| 4. Lt. Col. Orville E. Babcock | 12. Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls |
| 5. Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant | 13. Lt. Col. Adam Badeau |
| 6. Maj. Gen. Edward O.C. Ord | 14. Brig. Gen. George H. Sharpe |
| 7. Lt. Col. Horace Porter | 15. Brig. Gen. Michael Morgan |
| 8. Capt. Robert T. Lincoln | 16. Brig. Gen. Seth Williams |



The End of Hostilities

The surrenders following Appomattox Court House

Many have been led to believe, quite erroneously, that the surrender at Appomattox Court House marked the end of the Civil War. This belief overlooks the fact that Lee only surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia. There were still other Confederate forces in the field; some still ready to continue fighting at their commanders' orders. What happened to these forces, which were not included in Lee's surrender of April 9?

On April 14, five days after the surrender of General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant, on the day of President Lincoln's assassination, General [William T. Sherman](#) received a request for cease-fire from Confederate opponent General [Joseph E. Johnston](#). On April 17 and 18, [General Johnston](#), commander of the [Confederate Army of Tennessee](#), met with General Sherman to discuss the surrender of Johnston's army. The Army of Tennessee—weakened after their March defeat at Bentonville, North Carolina — had no hope of continuing the fight with Lee and his army now gone. The two commanding generals met at the [Bennett place](#)—a modest farm house near Durham Station, North Carolina. The [terms that Sherman dictated to Johnston](#) were similar to the terms under which Grant had released Lee, but Sherman had added points which would effectively declare the war over and would allow for state governments to remain in power. Sherman had proposed, in a sense, a “peace treaty.” [Secretary of War Stanton](#) denied Sherman's petition to make these broad-reaching decisions, and would allow Sherman to grant Johnston only a military surrender. The two met again on April 26th to finalize the terms, and by April 28, Johnston's Army had surrendered. Many of the men in his dissolved command were as crestfallen as Lee's troops, but the terms allowed them the dignity of leaving their arms behind as they struck their camps. There was no “Stacking of Arms” as there had been at Appomattox Court House.

After the surrender, Sherman was not lauded as Grant had been. Following the assassination of President Lincoln, many in the North had grown angry and vengeful at the rebellious states (which is exactly what Lincoln did not want). Many in the government and the press had felt Sherman's initial “peace terms” to be too lenient on the South, and thus reflected a mindset that was too forgiving and mild.

On May 4, Major General [Edward Canby](#) accepted the surrender of [General Richard Taylor](#) and the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana at [Citronelle, Alabama](#). Taylor, son of former president Zachary Taylor and brother-in-law of Jefferson Davis, was released with his men under similar terms as Grant presented to Lee. The men received parole passes and were allowed to utilize military transportation to return to their respective homes.

On May 10, Confederate President Jefferson Davis and his entourage were captured near Irwinville, Georgia, while fleeing south. Three days after Davis' capture, Confederate forces under [Colonel John “RIP” Ford](#) defeated Federal forces under [Colonel Theodore](#)

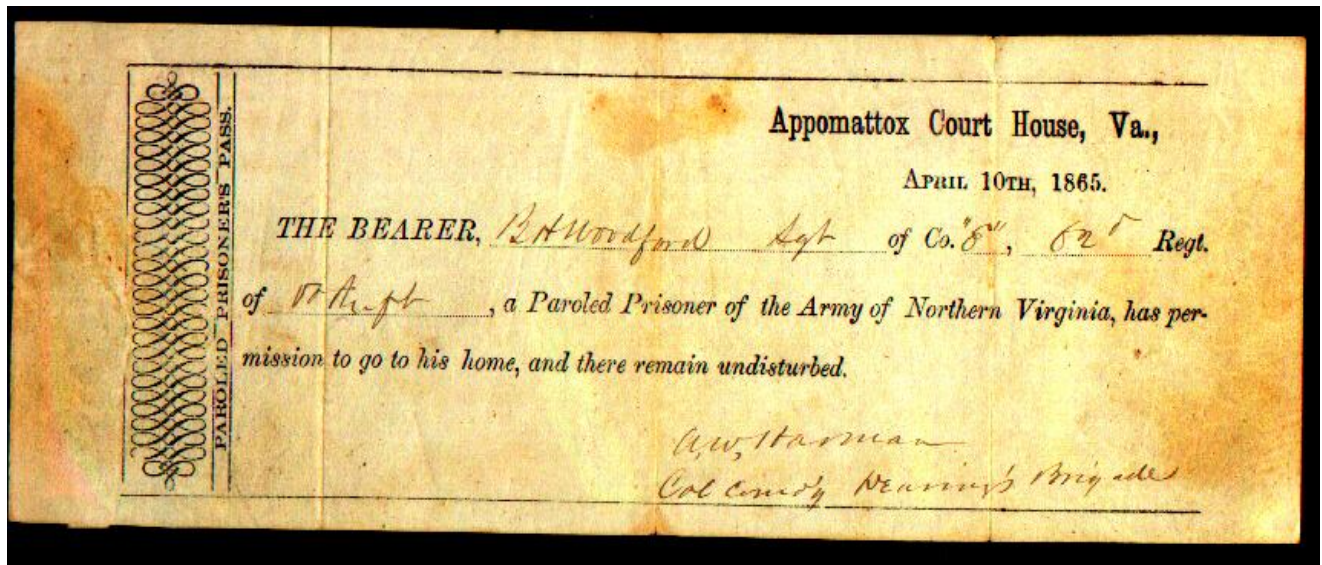
[Barrett](#) at [Palmito Ranch](#) near the Texas-Mexico border. This was the last battle of the Civil War.

The Confederate victory at Palmito Ranch was all for naught, for on the June 2, General [Edmund Kirby Smith](#) and his [Confederate Trans-Mississippi Army](#) succumbed to Federal forces under General Canby. The terms were set by Canby and a representative of Smith, [General Simon Bolivar Buckner](#), in [New Orleans](#) on May 26. The final surrender was discussed on a paddlewheel steamer off the coast of Galveston, Texas seven days later. Smith and his men promised not to take up arms again. Some of his men fled across the Mexican boarder without receiving proper paroles. Once again, similar terms to General Lee's were presented to and accepted by Smith.

The last surrender was to occur on June 23 in what is presently Oklahoma. At the time, it was a territory especially for the relocation of American Indians. [The last Confederate land forces to surrender](#) were the men of the Cherokee Rifle brigade, under Brigadier General [Stand Watie](#), the only American Indian to ever hold the rank of General in either army during the conflict. His men were all American Indian; represented in the brigade were men of the Cherokee and Seminole nations — two of the tribes relocated to Indian Territory. Watie had been sent to the Indian Territory during the infamous [“Trail of Tears.”](#)

On November 6, the last active Confederate Naval vessel, the [C.S.S. Shenandoah](#), steamed into port at Liverpool, England. [Lieutenant James Waddell](#) was commanding, and he and his men sought asylum with the British government. Their ship, however, was turned over to the United States government. By now, the war was well over, and both the victors and the defeated were beginning the long process of picking up the pieces and putting the country back together.

The Printing of the Paroles



28,231 parole passes such as the one above were printed and issued to Confederate Soldiers.

As stated in the April 9, 1865 surrender terms, "The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged and each company or regiment commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands... . This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States Authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they reside."

On the morning of April 10, 1865, Generals Lee and Grant had their last meeting at Appomattox Court House. General Lee requested that his men be given some type of evidence that they were paroled prisoners to protect them from arrest or annoyance.

General Gibbon was ordered to arrange for a small printing press to print blank parole forms. General George Sharpe supervised the operation, which was carried out at the Clover Hill Tavern. Printing began the afternoon of the 10th and continued until the morning of the 11th. The total number of [officers and men paroled was 28,231](#).



General Gibbon reported, "Rolls in duplicate had been prepared of the different commands and on the backs of these was placed a printed slot duly filled out and signed by [General George H. Sharpe](#), the assistant provost marshal, each party keeping a copy. Such officers as did not belong to any particular organization signed the parole for themselves. In addition, each officer and man, when he separated from his command, was given one of the paroles to which I have referred after it was properly filled out and signed by his immediate commanding officer."

McLean House

Site of the Surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia



The Mclean home in the village of Appomattox Court House, Virginia was used on April 9, 1865 for the surrender meeting between General Robert E. Lee, C.S.A. and Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant, U.S.A. The house was also used on April 10th for the Surrender Commissioners meeting in which all the details of the surrender were finalized. Consisting of Union Generals John [Gibbon](#), [Charles Griffin](#) and [Wesley Merritt](#) and Confederate Generals [James Longstreet](#), John Gordon and [William](#)

[Pendleton](#), these six men settled any unresolved issues regarding the surrender. Over the next few days Major General John Gibbon, U.S.A. used the McLean House as his headquarters.

The McLean's left Appomattox Court House and returned to Mrs. McLean's Prince William County, Virginia estate in the fall of 1867. When Wilmer McLean defaulted on repayment of loans, the banking house of "Harrison, Goddin, and Apperson" of Richmond, Virginia brought a judgment against him, and the "Surrender House" was sold at public auction on November 29, 1869. The house was purchased by John L. Pascoe and apparently rented to the Ragland family formerly of Richmond. In 1872 Nathaniel H. Ragland purchased the property for \$1250.00.

On January 1, 1891 the property was sold by the Widow Ragland for the sum of \$10,000 to Captain Myron Dunlap of Niagara Falls, New York. Myron Dunlap and fellow speculators went through two or three plans intending to capitalize on the notoriety of the property, one idea was to dismantle the home and move it to Chicago as an exhibit at the [1893 World's Columbian Exposition](#). Measured drawings including elevations and materials specifications lists were produced, the house was dismantled and packed for shipping, but due to cash flow and legal problems the plan was never brought to fruition. The home sat dismantled in piles prey to vandals, collectors, and the environment for fifty years.

Growth and Decline of Appomattox Court House

The county of Appomattox was created in 1845 when Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, and Prince Edward counties were divided. Citizens who lived in the hinterlands of the aforementioned counties had been discouraged by the great distance to the seats of the large counties. Of course, distance hampered their ability to vote and conduct other business, and thus after the application of sufficient pressure, the state authorized the formation of Appomattox County. The fledgling jurisdiction would take its name from the stream whose headwaters emanated therein—the Appomattox River. The river itself was named after one of the villages of [Chief Powhatans' Confederacy](#), known in the 1600s as Appomattox, and being located at the mouth of the river.

The small community of Clover Hill, with a population fewer than one hundred, was named as the county seat for Appomattox and was officially made a town. Previously, it had been a mere stage stop along the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. Most of the activity in Clover Hill centered around the tavern, which provided lodging to travelers and fresh horses for the stage line since its construction in 1819. Much of the Clover Hill area had been owned by Hugh Raine, until he sold the property to Colonel Samuel D. McDearmon. Upon acquiring the land, he had thirty acres surveyed for the town with two acres to be used by the county to build a courthouse and other official buildings. The courthouse was to be built across the stage road from the Clover Hill Tavern with the jail nearby. McDearmon divided the remaining land surrounding the courthouse into acre lots, feeling that with Clover Hill's new status as a county seat he would find lawyers and tradesmen anxious to trade cash for deeds.

Into the 1850s, the growth of the town seemed imminent. Since most county seats in Virginia by then were called 'Court Houses', the name of the town was changed to Appomattox Court House. The growing village boasted two stores, numerous law offices, a saddler, wheelwright, three blacksmiths, and other miscellaneous businesses. Another tavern had been built by John Raine in 1848. This would later become the home of the Wilmer McLean family and would be used for the surrender meeting between Generals Lee and Grant on April 9, 1865.

The growth of the town was ultimately hampered by the very thing that gave most towns life - the railroad. In 1854, a section of the railroad from Petersburg was extended from Farmville to Appomattox Depot, three miles west of the county seat. Eventually, the line extended to Lynchburg. The railroad was too far from the town, so many businesses moved to the depot area where commerce was more lucrative. About this time stages stopped running, and following the Civil War the Clover Hill area continued in decline.

In 1892, the courthouse burned down in what is believed to have been a chimney fire. Influential citizens of the county decided to transfer the county government to the depot,

where many businesses had already relocated. By 1894, the depot village had become the county seat and the name was changed to Appomattox.

Commerce and Society

The population of the county declined during the decade of the 1850s. The U.S. census shows that in 1850 there were 9,193 people living in the county, but in 1860 the populace was 8,889. Despite the decrease in population, Appomattox County fared quite well economically. The output of tobacco almost doubled from 964,100 pounds in 1850 to 1,777,355 pounds in 1860. The cash value of farms increased from \$1,008,889 to \$1,902,558. These increases reflected the benefit of the railroad to the local farmers, as well as the more traditional means of transportation, such as the James River and Kanawha Canal.

Wages changed with the constant economic flux. In 1850, the daily wage for a laborer (with bed and board) was 25 cents. By 1860, the average worker's salary had doubled to 50 cents a day. A skilled laborer—such as a carpenter—had a wage increase from 62 cents a day to one dollar (without board).

By 1870, the economic boom of the late antebellum era had reached an abrupt halt. Tobacco output dropped to 656,944 pounds. The labor intensive leaf crop that had spurred the boom was also greatly responsible for the development of the slave labor system in Virginia and was notorious for robbing the soil of nutrients. Local farmers were forced to increase production of corn, oats, and wheat (which had previously been grown on a much smaller scale than tobacco.)

Industry however, was growing dramatically during these years. In 1850 there were only ten industries operating in the county. By 1870, the number had grown to fifty-three, employing 167 people. The annual industrial production value reached \$158,530—a pittance compared to the money the tobacco trade had once brought in, but a start at diversification none the less.

The centers of social activity in the county, as in much of the South, were the churches. In the mid-1800s, the county had 24 churches, mostly Baptist. The large Scotch-Irish population of the area founded a number of Presbyterian churches. Ministers were quite often the school teachers too, so there was a close tie between churches and education.

With the formation of the county, "Court Day" was established as the first Thursday after the first Monday of each month and was quite a social event. Civil and criminal cases provided entertainment for spectators. Auctions of cattle and slaves were held next to the courthouse, and farmers set up stands where produce such as corn, apples, peaches, and figs could be purchased. Sometimes, political speeches would be given. On occasion, the men of the local militia could display their soldierly bearing while marching around the town.

Over the years Senators, Congressmen, judges, attorneys, and musicians have all called Appomattox County their home, but the county has produced only a handful of people

who would rise to national prominence. Prior to the war Thomas Bocock was a U. S. Congressman, and would become the only Speaker of the Confederate Congress. Joel and Sam Sweeney were noted musicians. Joel performed for Queen Victoria and popularized banjo playing in the United States and Europe. Sam was a violin and banjo player during the Civil War—playing for cavalry General J.E.B. Stuart. Joel died in 1860 and Sam in 1864.

African Americans in Appomattox County

The African American population of Appomattox County saw dramatic changes during the 1800s. In 1860, there were 4,600 slaves and 171 freedmen living in the county, accounting for more than 53% of the total population. There were about thirty African American households. One family, the Humbles, was so large that they created a small settlement between the Court House and the Depot.

Prior to the Civil War, the major fear for Virginia slaves was to be sold and sent further south to what was referred to as "cotton country." During times of good crops, few slaves were sold, but if times were bad, there was an increase in slave sales. Most African Americans stayed in the county after the war—evidenced in the 1870 census—which shows the black population at 4,536. Many freedmen worked as servants. Others were farmers owning land, or tradesmen with their own businesses (such as blacksmiths, shoemakers, wheelwrights, and coopers).

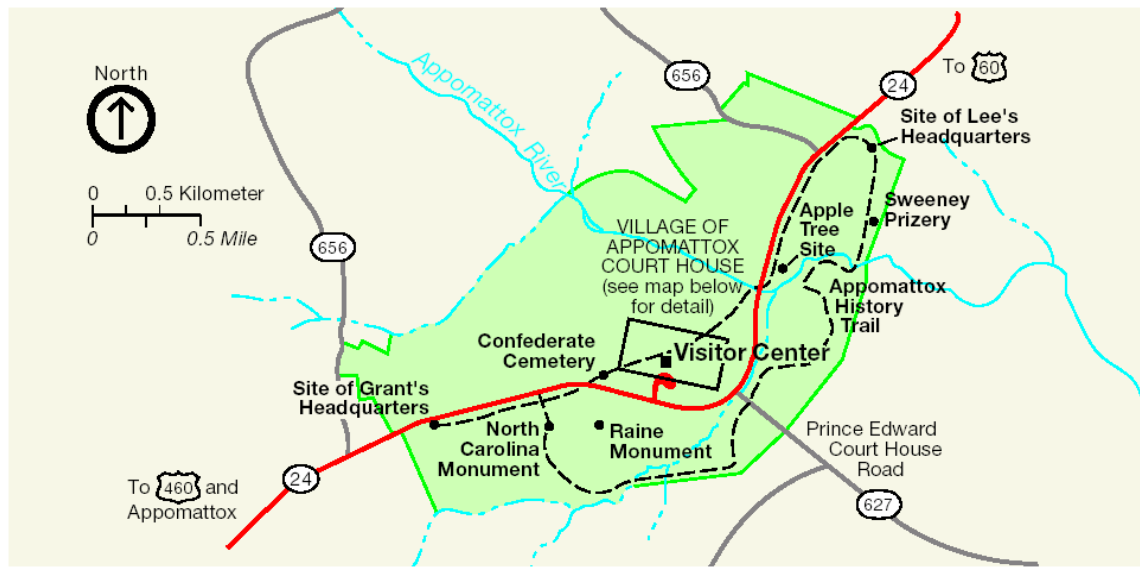
Before the Civil War, educating blacks was illegal. By October 1866, though, a few African American schools were opening in the county. Near the Court House was Plymouth Rock School House. By 1870 the county boasted an African American man certified to teach, William V. James.

In 1871, records indicate 352 black students attending six schools. After World War I, Mrs. Mozella Jordan Price became supervisor of black schools and is credited with making many improvements. Under her administration, buildings and teachers were added, and salaries increased for educators.

The first permanent black church building was Galilee, built around 1913, with several more quickly following: Mt. Airy, Jordan, Mt. Obed, Promised Land, and others.

Appomattox County Today

The population of the county has remained largely stagnant since the 1860s, increasing less than 34% in 140 years. The silver lining is that the slow growth has done much to preserve the sylvan setting for the reunification of a war torn country. The 2000 census shows a population of about 13,705—with an 11.4% increase since 1990. Schools are now integrated; churches flourish; small businesses abound. Due to the establishment of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park on the site of the surrender, the county sees a large influx of tourists, especially during the summer months.



Map of Appomattox Court House National Historical Park as it is today.

Preservation and Commemoration

Early Commemoration

The commemoration of the events at Appomattox Court House began soon after the surrender of **Company D, 188th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry** serving as Provost Guard at Appomattox. Residents, including Wilmer McLean, helped dig the graves. They dedicated the Confederate Cemetery that December.

In the following decades the village of Appomattox Court House fell on hard times. In the 1890s a chimney fire claimed the courthouse, and the McLean House was torn down in hopes of putting it on display in Washington, D.C. With the loss of these important buildings, and the fact that the railroad ran three miles to the south, the village entered a steady decline. There was little to mark where important events occurred. Visitors noted the “neglected” state of appearances and the “pile of rotting timbers” at the McLean House site.

In 1893 the War Department placed a series of metal plaques at important sites, like the location of the courthouse, McLean’s home, and the site of Confederate artillery. North Carolina veterans returned to the site in 1905 to mark the 50th anniversary of the surrender. They placed three monuments marking their positions during the final battle on April 9th, 1865.

Responding to local interest, the federal government first investigated the possibility of preserving the historic site in 1926. The War Department, which operated other Civil War sites, acquired one acre in 1930. A monument was proposed for the site.

The National Park Service

In 1935 the War Department transferred all historic sites and battlefields to the National Park Service. It was also decided that, rather than build a monument, the Park Service would restore the historic village to its 1865 appearance. On April 10, 1940, Congress created Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument to include approximately 970 acres. The following February, archeologists began work at the site, then overgrown with brush and honeysuckle. Historical data was collected, and architectural working plans were drawn up to begin the meticulous restoration process. The whole project stopped swiftly on December 7, 1941, with the bombing of Pearl Harbor causing the United States entry into World War II.

On November 25, 1947, bids for the reconstruction of the McLean House were opened and on April 9, 1949, 84 years after the historic meeting, the McLean House was opened by the National Park Service for the first time to the public. Major General U.S. Grant III and Robert E. Lee IV cut the ribbon at the dedication ceremony on April 16, 1950, after a speech by Pulitzer Prize winning historian Douglas Southall Freeman in front of a crowd of approximately 20,000.

In 1964 the Park Service reconstructed of the courthouse and opened it as a museum and visitor center in 1965. This grand opening marked the Centennial Anniversary of the events at Appomattox. The next major anniversary commemorated was the 125th Anniversary in 1990. An estimated 4,000 re-enactors re-created the surrender ceremony along the old stagecoach road. Planning is now underway for the 150th Anniversary, to be marked in 2015.

Documents Related to the Surrender

1. The first document is a facsimile of the original draft of the surrender terms given to Lee for review by Grant on the 9th of April, 1865. In this draft Lee added the word “exchanged” after “properly”, which Grant had left out.
2. This is the final version of a letter written by Lieutenant Colonel George Marshall for Lee. This is Lee’s acceptance letter to Grant’s terms of surrender.
3. “General Order #9” is Lee’s farewell order given to his soldiers.
4. Facsimile of a parole pass given to a Confederate, and a blank reproduction of a parole pass.

Appomattox Co. Va.
Apr. 9th 1865-

Gen. R. E. Lee,
Comd'g C. S. A.
Gen.

In accordance
with the substance of my letter
to you of the 8th inst. I propose to
receive the surrender of the Army of
N. Va. on the following terms: to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and
men to be made in duplicate.

One copy to be given to an officer
designated by me, the other to be
retained by such officer or officers
as you may designate. The officers
to give their individual paroles
not to take up arms against the

Government of the United States ^{until properly exchanged} and
each Company ^{or regimental commander} ~~officer~~ sign a like
parole for the men of their
~~own~~ commands.

The Arms, Artillery and public
property to be parked and stacked
and turned over to the officer
appointed by me to receive them.
This will not embrace the side
Arms of the officers, nor their
private ^{or baggage} horses. This done
each officer and man will be
allowed to return to their homes
not to be disturbed by United
States Authority so long as they
observe their parole and the
laws in force where they may
reside.

Very respectfully
G. H. Grant H. C.

Appomattox C.H. Va.
Apl. 9th 1865

Gen R.E. Lee
Comd'g C.S.A.
General,

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with the substance of my letter
to you of the 8th instant, I propose to
receive the surrender of the Army of
N. Va. on the following terms; to wit:
Rolls of all the officers and
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one copy to be given to an officer
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as you may designate. The officers
to give their individual paroles
not to take up arms against the
Government of the United States until properly *exchanged* and
each company or regimental commander sign a like
parole for the men of their
commands.

The arms, artillery, and public
property are to be parked and stacked
and turned over to the officer
appointed by me to receive them.
This will not embrace the side
arms of the officers, nor their
private horses or baggage. This done
officers and man will be
allowed to return to their homes
not to be disturbed by United
States authority so long as they
observe their parole and the
laws in force where they may
reside.

Very respectfully,
U.S. Grant, Lieutenant-General.

Headquarters Army N. Va.
April 9th, 1865.

Lt. Gen. U.S. Grant,
Commanding Armies U.S.
General:

I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very Respectfully
Your obedt servant
(Sgd) R.E. Lee
General

Officially
R.E. Lee
General

Headquarters Army N. Va
April 9th, 1865

Lieut-Gen. U.S. Grant,
Commanding Armies of the U.S.
General:

I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R.E. Lee
General

Head Quarters. Army of North Va.
10. April. 1865.

General Order }
No 9 }

After four years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them.

But feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes, and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you His blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

R. E. Lee
Genl

Hd Quarters Army of Nor: Va.
10, April. 1865.

GENERAL ORDER
NO. 9

After four years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them.

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By the terms of the agreement officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you His blessing and protection.

With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous considerations for myself, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

R.E. LEE
Genl.

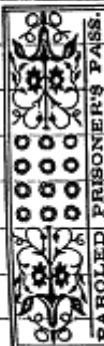


Appomattox Court House, Va.,

April 10th, 1865.

THE BEARER, *Major Genl F. H. Lee* of *the Army* Regt.
of *Northern Va.* a Paroled Prisoner of the Army of Northern Virginia, has per-
mission to go to his home, and there remain undisturbed.

By Command of Lieut Genl Grant
George H. Rains
Apt. M. M. M. M.



Appomattox Court House, Va.,

April 10th, 1865.

THE BEARER, of Co. Regt.
of a Paroled Prisoner of the Army of Northern Virginia, has per-
mission to go to his home, and there remain undisturbed.

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Common Soldier Activity

Instructions: You are a Civil War soldier getting ready for your first major campaign. You may be “on the road” for several months-sometimes marching over twenty miles/day, perhaps fighting several major battles with the enemy. The army has issued you a U.S. Model 1861 “Springfield” Rifle-Musket, bayonet, belt, bayonet scabbard, cap box, cartridge box, haversack and canteen. These weigh 13 ½ pounds. In addition, you will be expected to carry five pounds of ammunition. From the list of personal items, decide what else you will take with you on your marches. Answers will vary.

List of Personal Items

Item	Weight of Item	(X) Quantity	(=) Total Weight
Pants	1 lb.		
Forage cap	½ lb.		
Shirt	½ lb.		
Jacket	3 lbs.		
Socks	½ lb. (pair)		
Shoes	2 lbs.		
Cup	¼ lb.		
Utensils	¼ lb.		
Cooking Pan	1 lb.		
Canteen	4 lbs.		
Soap	¼ lb.		
Shaving razor	¼ lb.		
Comb	1/8 lb.		
Blanket	3 lbs.		
Candle	¼ lb.		
Playing cards	1/8 lb.		
Bible	½ lb.		
Stationary	¼ lb.		
“Dog” Tent	12 lbs		
Knife	¼ lb.		
Coat	4 lbs.		
Rifle, cartridges, etc. required by Army			+ 18 LBS
TOTAL WEIGHT			

How much are you going to carry? If you would like, use a scale, backpack, and weights (books?) and load your total weight into a backpack and walk around the room to see what it would feel like to be a common soldier on the march. (Imagine marching 20 miles with that weight on your shoulders).

Thanks to Antietam National Battlefield for the loan of this activity.

A Nation Divided

Borrowed from Antietam National Battlefield Park

Today there are fifty states in the United States of America. When the Civil War began there were only thirty-four states. When the nation divided over political issues, nineteen states remained in the Union and eleven states seceded. Those eleven states joined the Confederate States of America. Four states were called Border States. The Border States were slave states located between the North and South that stayed in the Union. Three states joined the Union during the war.



Instructions

Identify the states by writing the name (or abbreviation) with a ballpoint pen on or near the correct location.

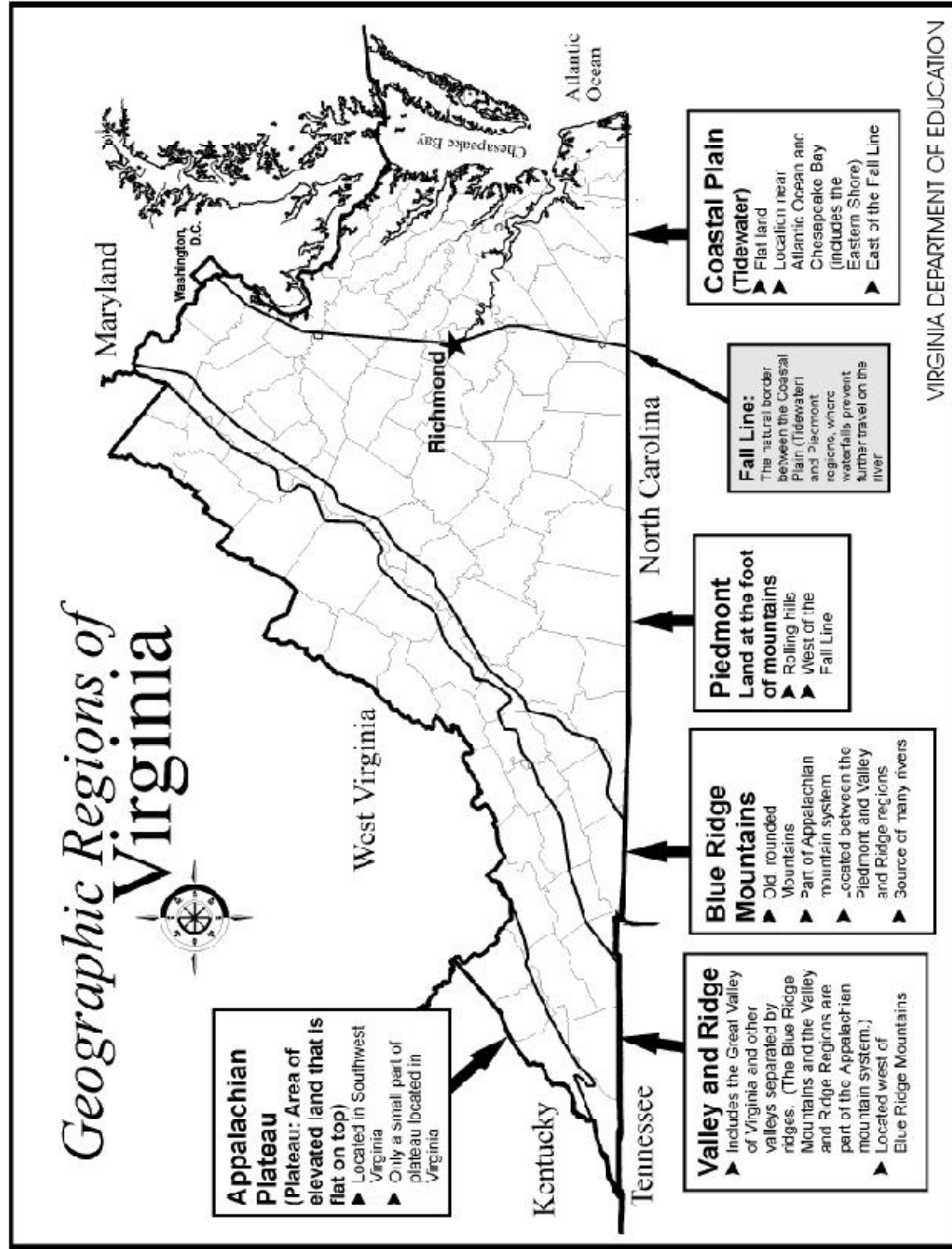
- *Color the Union States blue
- *Color the Confederate States gray
- *Color the Border States green

A Nation Divided: Answer Key

Blue: There were nineteen (19) states that remained in the Union: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Oregon, and California. There were three (3) states that joined the Union during the war: Kansas, West Virginia, and Nevada.

Gray: There were eleven (11) states joining the Confederacy: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Green: The four (4) Border States were: Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri.



Using a Virginia State Map to locate and then mark on the blank map provided:

Key towns along Lee's retreat route

Petersburg	Rice's Depot
Sutherland Station	Farmville
Amelia Court House	Cumberland Church
Jetersville	Appomattox Court House
Deatonville	

Note: Sutherland Station became Sutherland, Deatonville is shown on some maps; not on others. Rice's Depot became Rice. Cumberland Church does not appear on modern maps.

Key Virginia Civil War Sites

Manassas	Cold Harbor
Shenandoah Valley	Fredericksburg
Petersburg	Chancellorsville
Richmond	Spotsylvania Court House
Appomattox Court House	

Note: Some of these towns have been preserved as Civil War battlefields. Cold Harbor was located slightly southeast of Mechanicsville, Virginia on Rt. 156.

Notes provided by Dr. Luther Kirk, Longwood University, Farmville, VA

Scavenger Hunt

To successfully complete the Scavenger Hunt you must complete the following parts – The Civil War, The Village, The McLean House and any ONE (1) other section. Sections are designated with **BOLD** print in all CAPITAL letters. If you search and cannot find the answer, don't hesitate to ask one of the Park Ranger. They are here to help you learn!

THE CIVIL WAR:

1. Who was Robert E. Lee?
2. Who was Ulysses S. Grant?
3. Who was Jefferson Davis?
4. Who was Abraham Lincoln?
5. What was the capital of The South during most of the Civil War?
6. What was the capital of The North during the Civil War?
7. What is another name for The South during the Civil War?
8. What is another name for The North during the Civil War?
9. What color do we generally associate with the Southern soldiers' uniforms?
10. What color do we generally associate with the Northern soldiers' uniforms?
11. Where did the Civil War begin?
12. Even though fighting continued for several months after this event, for all intents and purposes where and with what event did the Civil War end?

THE VILLAGE:

1. What is the name of the village? _____
2. Why was it given this name? _____
3. What is the difference between a Court House and a courthouse?
 - a. A Court House is a _____
 - b. A courthouse is a _____
4. What is the name of the main road that runs through the village?

5. What is the difference between the reconstruction of a building and the restoration of a building?
 - a. Reconstruction means _____
 - b. Restoration means _____

6. Which buildings in the village are reconstructions?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
7. Why did building “a” above have to be reconstructed? _____
8. Why did building “b” above have to be reconstructed? _____

THE MCLEAN HOUSE:

1. Why is this building important to the history of the United States?
2. Why was this building chosen for this event?
3. What other important event of the Civil War occurred in the life of the McLeans’ that made them different from other families of that time?
4. What is the structure in the front yard of the house?
 - a. What was the purpose of this structure?

Main Floor:

5. Which room is considered the most historically important room in the house?
 - a. Why?
 - b. What is the date of this event?
6. Of the two main people involved in this historic event, who arrived first?
 - a. Describe his appearance.
7. Describe the appearance of the second main person and explain why he appeared as he did.
8. Describe the two tables in this room.

Table a. _____

Table b. _____
9. Who sat at which table?

Table a. _____

Table b. _____
10. How long did these two people meet in this room? _____
11. What is the name given to the rag doll in this room? _____
Why? _____
12. Name and describe an artifact in the room that helped people stay cool.
13. What happened to most of the furniture in the room at the end of this important day?
14. What furnishings in the house complex belonged to the McLean family and where are they located? (ask a ranger if you need help)

Item	Location (Which Room is it in?)
1.	1.
2. Hint – these 2 items count as one	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.

Master Bedroom:

15. Who is the person in the portrait over the mantle?
16. If the parlor was used for only very special occasions, where would the family normally gather in the evenings?
17. How many children did the McLean's have?

Upstairs:

18. What kind of bed is in the boy's bedroom?
19. In the girls' bedroom, name at least 3 types of toys with which the children played.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
20. What is the small bed call that is hidden under the canopy bed?
21. Describe the upstairs bathrooms? (Hint: there are 2)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

Basement:

22. What is the correct name of the kitchen in the basement?
23. Why is the hearth important to the history of the house?
24. In which room of the house did the family bathe?
Why?
25. Who are the man and woman in the portraits in the dining room?
26. Name at least 4 foods the family had to eat.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____

Backyard:

27. Where was the majority of the cooking done?
28. Name at least 3 reasons why the cooking was done here?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
29. Who lived in the back of the main kitchen?
30. Who lived in the building beside the kitchen?
 - a. What did they use to repair chairs when the seats were broken?
31. Of what are these buildings constructed?
32. What is the location of the main restroom for the family?

Side yard:

33. What is this building called?
34. Describe its purpose?

THE COURTHOUSE:

1st Floor:

1. Where is High Bridge located? _____
2. On what date was the Battle of High Bridge fought? _____
3. When were black troops allowed to enlist in the U. S. Army? _____
 - a. Who authorized this enlistment? _____
4. Who was the only civilian killed in the Battle of Appomattox Court House? _____
 - a. How did this civilian die? _____
5. What position did Ely Parker hold on Grant's staff? _____
6. Why wasn't Parker allowed to practice law? _____

Artifact Case:

7. What is the difference between a horse shoe and a mule shoe? _____
8. What were mules used for in the army? _____
9. Who is considered to have fired the last hostile shot for the South at Appomattox Court House? _____

2nd Floor:

10. What happened to Richmond in early April 1865? _____
11. What food was offered to Sumpter Wilkinson? _____
12. What else were Confederate soldiers eating in April 1865? _____
 - a. What does this tell you about Confederate rations? _____
13. What was Lee's "lifeline"? _____
 - a. What happened to this lifeline? _____
14. According to Lee, what were the main activities of the Confederate Congress when he met with them? _____
 - a. How do you think Lee felt about these activities and why? _____
 - b. In what city did the Confederate Congress meet? _____
15. What is the motto on the Virginia state flag? _____
 - a. What does this phrase mean? _____
16. During the retreat, in what battle did the South suffer the most serious losses? _____
17. At the Battle of Appomattox Court House, what was used as a truce flag? _____
18. How many paintings/drawings of the surrender are on display? _____
 - a. According to the paintings, how many Rebels were present in the surrender room? _____
 - b. Name them _____
19. What is the name given to the six men who used the wooden table that is on display? _____
 - a. What is the date on which these men met? _____

- b. What was their responsibility at this meeting? _____
20. According to a myth, where did many soldiers think the surrender had taken place? _____
21. What artist painted scenes of Appomattox in 1866? _____
22. What band stood across the road from the McLean's home during the meeting of the Generals? _____
- a. What song was played as General Lee left the meeting? _____
23. Name at least 5 things that belonged to the McLean's and are now on display in the courthouse. (Hint: there are at least 9 different types of items on display)
- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
24. How many stars were on the Union flag during the Civil War? _____
25. How many different national flags did the Confederacy have during the war? _____

THE VIDEOS:

The Appomattox Campaign (shown on the hour):

1. How long had Petersburg been under siege? _____
2. How far was Petersburg from Richmond? _____
3. At what battle did Lee think his army had been dissolved? _____
4. What Union General captured Appomattox Station? _____
5. What was Col. Charles Marshall's mission? _____
6. Who was the first white man Marshall saw while on his mission? _____
7. How many places did this man show Col. Marshall? _____
- a. What was Marshall's final choice? _____
8. Once General Lee arrived, how long did he have to wait for General Grant? _____
9. When Lee returned to his men, how was he greeted? _____
10. On what TWO dates did the Generals meet? _____
11. On what date were the arms surrendered? _____
- a. What had happened exactly 4 years earlier on this date? _____
12. What happened to the nation at Appomattox Court House? _____

Honor Answers Honor (shown on the half hour):

13. Who ordered that the rejoicing in the Union camp be subdued? _____
14. What group shared their food "until every haversack was empty?" _____
15. What were considered the Confederates "passports to freedom?" _____
16. At the surrender of arms, how did the Yankees act toward the Rebels? _____
17. What was the bearing of the Rebels at the surrender of arms? _____

Other Buildings and Places in the Village:

1865 SHOPPING MALL:

Meeks Store:

1. Other than a general store keeper, what other two occupations did Mr. Meeks have? (Hint: Look to your right as you enter the front door.)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
2. What was the purpose of the long sticks hanging beside the front mantle?
3. According to the sign on the mantle, where were chewers and smokers NOT to spit?
4. The brown twists hanging behind the counter on the left are made of what plant?

Back of store:

5. How much did molasses cost?
6. Who made superfine gun powder?

Outside of store:

7. Where did the Meeks family live?
8. Do you think the Meeks' were as wealthy as the McLean family?
 - a. Why or why not?

Meeks' Store House:

9. Name the two types of meat hanging from the rafters.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
10. In what types of containers did they store flour and sugar?

Pasture behind store:

11. Who is buried in the pasture behind the Meeks Store?
12. How old was he when he died?
13. How did he die?

LAW AND ORDER:

Woodson Law Office:

1. What was the full name of the lawyer who owned this office?
2. What did he use for lights?
3. From the appearance of his office, do you think he made a lot of money as a lawyer?
 - a. Why or why not? Describe items in the office that made you choose this answer.

New Jail:

1. Where did the jailer live?
2. What President did the jailer honor by hanging a picture of him on the wall?

Listen to the prisoner on the 2nd floor:

3. Where was the old jail?
4. What happened to the old jail?
5. Why were there bullrings in the floor of the jail cells?

CITIZENS OF THE VILLAGE:

Isbell House:

1. Ask a ranger – what was Mr. Isbell's occupation?
2. What was the purpose for this occupation?
3. Do we still have people in government today that have this occupation?

Jones Law Office:

Mr. Jones died during the Civil War and the building became the home of Mr. Robertson.

1. What was his occupation?
2. Was he rich, middle class, or poor?
 - a. Why did you choose this answer?
3. Describe his washing machine.
4. Where did he get water for his washing machine?

Peers House:

1. What important event of the Civil War occurred in Mr. Peers' front yard?

PAROLES AND SURRENDER OF ARMS CEREMONY:

Tavern:

1. Why did the Clover Hill Tavern become important in April 1865?

2. Give 3 reasons why paroles were important to the Southern soldier.
 - a.

 - b.

 - c.

3. How many paroles were issued?
4. What is the painting on the walls in the room to the left called?
5. In the room to the right, according to Special Order No. 73, who was General Grant's Acting Assistant Adjutant General?
 - a. What was so unique about this man's American citizenship and why?
(Hint: Ask a Park Ranger)

Gordon and Chamberlain Meeting Place:

April 10th:

1. Where did Generals Lee and Grant meet on April 10th, 1865?
2. What did they discuss at this meeting?

April 12th:

1. Who commanded the Union troops for the Surrender of Arms Ceremony?
2. What General led the Confederate troops in the Surrender of Arms?

3. As the Southern troops approached, what command did the Union General give his troops?
4. How did the Southern General respond?

OUTLYING AREAS:

Confederate Cemetery:

1. How many men are buried in the cemetery? _____
 - a. How many Confederates? _____
 - b. How many Union? _____
2. How many have been identified? _____
3. In what direction was Lee headed when he arrived in Appomattox? _____
4. Whose army did Lee plan to join? _____
 - a. Where was this man with his army? _____
5. What was the name of Grant's horse at Appomattox? _____
6. What was the name of Lee's horse at Appomattox? _____

Grant's Headquarters:

1. According to General E.O. C. Ord, what will "win the battle?"
2. How many Union troops were at Appomattox?
3. According to the map, name at least 3 battles that occurred between Petersburg and Appomattox.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
4. How far did some of the Union troops march on April 8?
 - a. How long did it take them to march this far?
 - b. Math question – how many miles per hour did they march?
5. Where did General Grant go when he left Appomattox?
 - a. On what date did he leave Appomattox?
6. How long did it take for people throughout the United States to learn of Lee's surrender?
 - a. What was their reaction?

North Carolina Monument:

1. What group waged the final fight of the Army of Northern Virginia?

2. Were there any Colored Troops at Appomattox Court House? _____
 - a. If so, how many? _____
 - b. If not, why not? _____
3. How were wealthy white children educated in the 1800's? _____

4. How were poor white children educated in the 1800's? _____
5. When did it become legal for African Americans to learn to read? _____
6. When were government funds in Virginia made available for the education for all races? _____

Appomattox River Wayside:

1. What is the name of the road on which Lee traveled to and from his meetings with General Grant? _____
2. For what is Joel W. Sweeny noted? _____
3. Which of the Sweeny brothers served in the Civil War? _____
 - a. Under whom did he serve? _____
 - b. In what capacity did he serve? _____
4. Why didn't the other two brothers serve in the Civil War? _____

Lee's Headquarters:

1. On the evening of April 8th, 1865, what did many of the Confederates do to their equipment? _____
2. Instead of surrender, what did some of Lee's officers urge him to do? _____
3. On what date did Lee leave Appomattox? _____
4. Where did he go when he left Appomattox? _____

Scavenger Hunt – ANSWER KEY

To successfully complete the Scavenger Hunt you must complete the following parts – The Civil War, The Village, The McLean House and any ONE (1) other section. Sections are designated with **BOLD** print in all CAPITAL letters. If you search and cannot find the answer, don't hesitate to ask one of the Park Ranger. They are here to help you learn!

THE CIVIL WAR:

1. Who was Robert E. Lee? Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia
2. Who was Ulysses S. Grant? Commander of the Union Armies
3. Who was Jefferson Davis? President of the CSA
4. Who was Abraham Lincoln? President of the USA
5. What was the capital of The South during most of the Civil War? Richmond, VA
6. What was the capital of The North during the Civil War? Washington, DC
7. What is another name for The South during the Civil War? The Confederacy, The CSA, The Confederate States of America
8. What is another name for The North during the Civil War? The Union, The USA, The United States of America
9. What color do we generally associate with the Southern soldiers' uniforms? Gray
10. What color do we generally associate with the Northern soldiers' uniforms? Blue
11. Where did the Civil War begin? Ft. Sumter, SC
12. Even though fighting continued for several months after this event, for all intents and purposes where and with what event did the Civil War end? Appomattox Court House, VA when General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern VA to General Grant.

THE VILLAGE:

1. What is the name of the village? Appomattox Court House, VA
2. Why was it given this name? It was the county seat of Appomattox County
3. What is the difference between a Court House and a courthouse?
 - a. A Court House is a county seat where the government of the county is centered
 - b. A courthouse is a building in which government business is conducted
4. What is the name of the main road that runs through the village? Lynchburg-Richmond Stage Road
5. What is the difference between the reconstruction of a building and the restoration of a building?
 - a. Reconstruction means the building has been totally rebuilt
 - b. Restoration means an existing building has been made to look as it did in an earlier time

6. Which buildings in the village are reconstructions?
 - a. The Courthouse
 - b. The McLean House
7. Why did building “a” above have to be reconstructed? It burned in 1892
8. Why did building “b” above have to be reconstructed? It was dismantled by speculators but never moved

THE MCLEAN HOUSE:

1. Why is this building important to the history of the United States? It is the building in which General Lee surrendered his army to General Grant
2. Why was this building chosen for this event? Of the buildings shown to Col. Marshall, it was the most suitable for the meeting of the Generals
3. What other important event of the Civil War occurred in the life of the McLeans’ that made them different from other families of that time? They were living in Manassas, VA when the Battles of 1st and 2nd Manassas were fought. Parts of these battles were fought on their land.
4. What is the structure in the front yard of the house? A well house
 - a. What was the purpose of this structure? This is where the people of the household got their water

Main Floor:

5. Which room is considered the most historically important room in the house?
 - a. Why? The Parlor
 - b. What is the date of this event? April 9th, 1865
6. Of the two main people involved in this historic event, who arrived first? Gen. Lee
 - a. Describe his appearance. Lee was in his finest uniform and wearing a sash, sword, fine boots and gauntlets
7. Describe the appearance of the second main person and explain why he was dressed in this fashion. Grant was in a mud-spattered field uniform after a long ride around the entire Confederate Army to reach Sheridan’s lines. He didn’t want to keep Lee waiting and rode directly to the McLean House without changing
8. Describe the two tables in this room.
 - Table a. Square marble topped table
 - Table b. Oval wooden spool legged table
9. Who sat at which table?
 - Table a. General Lee at the marble top
 - Table b. General Grant at the spool legged
10. How long did these two people meet in this room? 90 minutes
11. What is the name given to the rag doll in this room? The Silent Witness
 - Why? Because it was an unofficial “observer” of the surrender meeting
12. Name and describe an artifact in the room that helped people stay cool. A tan palm fan
13. What happened to most of the furniture in the room at the end of this important day? It was taken by Union officers – some pieces were paid for

14. What furnishings in the house complex belonged to the McLean family and where are they located?

Item	Location (Which Room is it in?)
1. Horse hair sofa	1. Parlor
2. Hint – these 2 items count as one English china vases	2. On mantle in parlor
3. Grandfather clock	3. Front hall
4. Writing desk	4. Master bedroom
5. Mantle clock	5. Girls' bedroom
6. 2 shelf cupboard	6. In summer kitchen right hand back corner

Master Bedroom:

15. Who is the person in the portrait over the mantle? Mrs. Virginia McLean
 16. If the parlor was used for only very special occasions, where would the family normally gather in the evenings? Master bedroom
 17. How many children did the McLean's have? 5 and she was expecting #6

Upstairs:

18. What kind of bed is in the boy's bedroom? Sleigh bed
 19. In the girls' bedroom, name at least 3 types of toys with which the children played.
 a. Dolls
 b. blocks
 c. cards
 20. What is the small bed call that is hidden under the canopy bed? Trundle bed
 21. Describe the upstairs bathrooms? (Hint: there are 2)
 a. In the boys' room – a china pot at the foot of the bed
 b. In the girls' room – a child's wooden high backed chair with a china pot hidden under the seat

Basement:

22. What is the correct name of the kitchen in the basement? Warming kitchen
 23. Why is the hearth important to the history of the house? It is the original hearth and it was used to set the footing for the reconstruction of the house
 24. In which room of the house did the family bathe? Warming kitchen
 Why? It was the warmest room of the house and place where the water would be brought into the house to be heated
 25. Who are the man and woman in the portraits in the dining room? Mrs. McLean's parents
 26. Name at least 4 foods the family had to eat.
 a. Biscuits, pickles, ham, chicken, fruit, beets
 b. _____
 c. _____
 d. _____

Backyard:

27. Where was the majority of the cooking done? In the summer (outside) kitchen
28. Name at least 3 reasons why the cooking was done here?
 - a. Less chance of fire in the main house
 - b. Kept heat out of the main house in the summer
 - c. Kept strong food odors out of the main house
29. Who lived in the back of the main kitchen? The cook
30. Who lived in the building beside the kitchen? The slaves
 - a. What did they use to repair chairs when the seats were broken? Old rags
31. Of what are these buildings constructed? Logs and chinking
32. What is the location of the main restroom for the family? Behind the slave quarters

Side yard:

33. What is this building called? Ice house
34. Describe its purpose? Ice was buried in this building in the winter to save for keeping foods cool through the summer

THE COURTHOUSE:

1st Floor:

1. Where is High Bridge located? Near Farmville, VA
2. On what date was the Battle of High Bridge fought? April 6th, 1865
3. When were black troops allowed to enlist in the U. S. Army? August 25th, 1862
 - a. Who authorized this enlistment? Sec. of War Edwin Stanton
4. Who was the only civilian killed in the Battle of Appomattox Court House?
_Hannah, a slave of Dr. Samuel H. Coleman
 - a. How did this civilian die? She was standing near the door during the Battle of Appomattox Court House and a artillery shell took off her arm. She died later of this wound
5. What position did Ely Parker hold on Grant's staff? Gen. Grant's military secretary
6. Why wasn't Parker allowed to practice law? He was not a citizen of the US, he was a flood blooded Seneca Indian

Artifact Case:

7. What is the difference between a horse shoe and a mule shoe? A mule shoe is much smaller
8. What were mules used for in the army? To haul wagons filled with everything from food to ammunition
9. Who is considered to have fired the last hostile shot for the South at Appomattox Court House? Wiley Smith o the 12th GA Infantry Doles-Cook Brigade

2nd Floor:

10. What happened to Richmond in early April 1865? It was burned
11. What food was offered to Sumpter Wilkinson? Rats

12. What else were Confederate soldiers eating in April 1865? Corn intended for horses, raw bacon captured from the enemy, water
 - a. What does this tell you about Confederate rations? They were extremely scarce, soldiers were eating whatever they could find
13. What was Lee's "lifeline?" Richmond Danville Railroad
 - a. What happened to this lifeline? General Sheridan captured Five Forks which kept the trains from reaching Lee
14. According to Lee, what were the main activities of the Confederate Congress when he met with them? Eating peanuts and chewing tobacco
 - a. How do you think Lee felt about these activities and why? Answers will vary, but he was upset because the Congress was not taking the conditions of the army seriously and they did not believe they were going to have to evacuate the city
 - b. In what city did the Confederate Congress meet? Richmond, VA
15. What is the motto on the Virginia state flag? Sic Semper Tyrannus
 - a. What does this phrase mean? Thus Ever to Tyrants
16. During the retreat, in what battle did the South suffer the most serious losses? Battle of Sailor's Creel
17. At the Battle of Appomattox Court House, what was used as a truce flag? A white towel
18. How many paintings/drawings of the surrender are on display? 8
 - a. According to the paintings, how many Rebels were present in the surrender room? 2
 - b. Name them General Robert E. Lee and Lt. Colonel Charles Marshall
19. What is the name given to the six men who used the wooden table that is on display? The Surrender Commissioners
 - a. What is the date on which these men met? April 10th, 1865
 - b. What was their responsibility at this meeting? To place into effect the terms of surrender reached on April 9th by the Generals
20. According to a myth, where did many soldiers think the surrender had taken place? Under an apple tree
21. What artist painted scenes of Appomattox in 1866? George Frankenstein
22. What band stood across the road from the McLean's home during the meeting of the Generals? 198th Pennsylvania Regimental Band
 - a. What song was played as General Lee left the meeting? Auld Lang Syne
23. Name at least 5 things that belonged to the McLean's and are now on display in the courthouse. (Hint: there are at least 9 different types of items on display)
 - a. The items are: 1. figurine candleholders, 2. drapery tassel, 3. letter clip, 4. gold brooch of Mrs. McLean, 5. Silent Witness Doll, 6. Wilmer McLean's spur, 7. Wilmer, Junior's baby shoes, 5 spoons from the family silver, 9. matching brass candlesticks
24. How many stars were on the Union flag during the Civil War? _35
25. How many different national flags did the Confederacy have during the war? _3

THE VIDEOS:

The Appomattox Campaign (shown on the hour):

1. How long had Petersburg been under siege? 10 months
2. How far was Petersburg from Richmond? 25 miles
3. At what battle did Lee think his army had been dissolved? Sailor's Creek
4. What Union General captured Appomattox Station? General George Custer
5. What was Col. Charles Marshall's mission? To find a suitable place for the Generals to meet
6. Who was the first white man Marshall saw while on his mission? Wilmer McLean
7. How many places did this man show Col. Marshall? 2
 - a. What was Marshall's final choice? The McLean's home
8. Once General Lee arrived, how long did he have to wait for General Grant?_30 minutes
9. When Lee returned to his men, how was he greeted? With cheers from his men
10. On what TWO dates did the Generals meet? April 9th and 10th, 1865
11. On what date were the arms surrendered? April 12th, 1865
 - a. What had happened exactly 4 years earlier on this date? The firing on Fort Sumter, SC
12. What happened to the nation at Appomattox Court House? It was reborn

Honor Answers Honor (shown on the half hour):

13. Who ordered that the rejoicing in the Union camp be subdued? Grant
14. What group shared their food "until every haversack was empty?" Pennsylvania Volunteers
15. What were considered the Confederates "passports to freedom?" Their paroles
16. At the surrender of arms, how did the Yankees act toward the Rebels? They stood quietly and with great respect
17. What was the bearing of the Rebels at the surrender of arms? Proud soldiers with heads held high

Other Buildings and Places in the Village:

1865 SHOPPING MALL:

Meeks Store:

1. Other than a general store keeper, what other two occupations did Mr. Meeks have? (Hint: Look to your right as you enter the front door.)
 - a. Post Master
 - b. Pharmacist
2. What was the purpose of the long sticks hanging beside the front mantle? They were buggy whips to make the horses pulling the buggies move
3. According to the sign on the mantle, where were chewers and smokers NOT to spit? On the stove
4. The brown twists hanging behind the counter on the left are made of what plant? Tobacco

Back of store:

5. How much did molasses cost? \$0.70 per gallon
6. Who made superfine gun powder? DuPont

Outside of store:

7. Where did the Meeks family live? Above the store
8. Do you think the Meeks' were as wealthy as the McLean family? Answers will vary
 - a. Why or why not? Answers will vary

Meeks' Store House:

9. Name the two types of meat hanging from the rafters.
 - a. Bacon (fat back)
 - b. Sausage
10. In what types of containers did they store flour and sugar? barrels

Pasture behind store:

11. Who is buried in the pasture behind the Meeks Store? Lafayette Meeks
12. How old was he when he died? 18
13. How did he die? In defense of his country (died of a fever while in camp)

LAW AND ORDER:

Woodson Law Office:

1. What was the full name of the lawyer who owned this office? John W. Woodson
2. What did he use for lights? Candles
3. From the appearance of his office, do you think he made a lot of money as a lawyer? Answers will vary
 - a. Why or why not? Describe items in the office that made you choose this answer. Answers will vary

New Jail:

1. Where did the jailer live? On the first floor of the jail
2. What President did the jailer honor by hanging a picture of him on the wall? George Washington

Listen to the prisoner on the 2nd floor:

3. Where was the old jail? Across the street from the new jail
4. What happened to the old jail? It burned
5. Why were there bullrings in the floor of the jail cells? To chain prisoners to when they got real mean

CITIZENS OF THE VILLAGE:

Isbell House:

1. Ask a ranger – what was Mr. Isbell's occupation? Commonwealth's Attorney
2. What was the purpose for this occupation? To represent the county or state in court
3. Do we still have people in government today that have this occupation? Yes

Jones Law Office:

Mr. Jones died during the Civil War and the building became the home of Mr. Robertson.

1. What was his occupation? Cobbler or worked with leather products
2. Was he rich, middle class, or poor? Middle class
 - a. Why did you choose this answer? Answers will vary
3. Describe his washing machine. Wooden wash tub and wash board
4. Where did he get water for his washing machine? From the well beside his house

Peers House:

1. What important event of the Civil War occurred in Mr. Peers' front yard? The last shot of the Confederate Artillery was fired

PAROLES AND SURRENDER OF ARMS CEREMONY:

Tavern:

1. Why did the Clover Hill Tavern become important in April 1865?
It was chosen as the place where the paroles were printed
2. Give 3 reasons why paroles were important to the Southern soldier.
 - a. It provided them with safe passage home and they could remain safely at home
 - b. They could get free transportation on Union trains to get home
 - c. They could get free food from Union camps on their journey home
3. How many paroles were issued? 28,231
4. What is the painting on the walls in the room to the left called? Stenciling
5. In the room to the right, according to Special Order No. 73, who was General Grant's Acting Assistant Adjutant General? Ely S. Parker
 - a. What was so unique about this man's American citizenship and why?
(Hint: Ask a Park Ranger) He was not an American citizen because he was an Indian (Native American)

Gordon and Chamberlain Meeting Place:

April 10th:

1. Where did Generals Lee and Grant meet on April 10th, 1865? On a knoll behind the Peers' House
2. What did they discuss at this meeting? They resolved the details of the surrender and Grant agreed to give the soldiers paroles

April 12th:

1. Who commanded the Union troops for the Surrender of Arms Ceremony? Gen. Joshua Chamberlain
2. What General led the Confederate troops in the Surrender of Arms? Gen. John Gordon

3. As the Southern troops approached, what command did the Union General give his troops? “Carry Arms” which was an honor salute
4. How did the Southern General respond? They returned the salute

OUTLYING AREAS:

Confederate Cemetery:

1. How many men are buried in the cemetery? 19
 - a. How many Confederates? _18
 - b. How many Union? _1
2. How many have been identified? _7
3. In what direction was Lee headed when he arrived in Appomattox? West
4. Whose army did Lee plan to join? General Joseph Johnston
 - a. Where was this man with his army? In North Carolina
5. What was the name of Grant’s horse at Appomattox? Cincinnati
6. What was the name of Lee’s horse at Appomattox? Traveler

Grant’s Headquarters:

1. According to General E.O. C. Ord, what will “win the battle?” Legs
2. How many Union troops were at Appomattox? 60,000
3. According to the map, name at least 3 battles that occurred between Petersburg and Appomattox.
 - a. Any 3 of the following – Five Forks, Jetersville, Sailors Creek, High Bridge, Farmville, Appomattox Station
4. How far did some of the Union troops march on April 8? More than 35 miles
 - a. How long did it take them to march this far? 14 hours
 - b. Math question – how many miles per hour did they march? Approximately 2.5 mph
5. Where did General Grant go when he left Appomattox? Washington, DC
 - a. On what date did he leave Appomattox? April 10th, 1865
6. How long did it take for people throughout the United States to learn of Lee’s surrender? Just a few hours – the message was sent at 4:30 pm and by midnight most people knew
 - a. What was their reaction? They tolled bells in celebration

North Carolina Monument:

1. What group waged the final fight of the Army of Northern Virginia? North Carolinians
2. Were there any Colored Troops at Appomattox Court House? yes
 - a. If so, how many? 2 Brigades
 - b. If not, why not? _N/A
3. How were wealthy white children educated in the 1800’s? Tutors or sent to boarding schools
4. How were poor white children educated in the 1800’s? in 1 room school houses

5. When did it become legal for African Americans to learn to read? With the ratification of the 13th Amendment on December 6th, 1865
6. When were government funds in Virginia made available for the education for all races? 1870-71

Appomattox River Wayside:

1. What is the name of the road on which Lee traveled to and from his meetings with General Grant? Lynchburg-Richmond Stage Road
2. For what is Joel W. Sweeny noted? Redesigned the African Banjar into the modern 5-string banjo
3. Which of the Sweeny brothers served in the Civil War? Sam
 - a. Under whom did he serve? General J.E.B. Stuart
 - b. In what capacity did he serve? His personal banjo player
4. Why didn't the other two brothers serve in the Civil War? They were both dead

Lee's Headquarters:

1. On the evening of April 8th, 1865, what did many of the Confederates do to their equipment? Destroy it
2. Instead of surrender, what did some of Lee's officers urge him to do? They wanted him to tell the men to scatter along open roads to the northwest and fight as guerrillas
3. On what date did Lee leave Appomattox? April 12th, 1865
4. Where did he go when he left Appomattox? Home to Richmond, VA

Appomattox Court House Word Search

M H E K G C S R Y K A E S E R
 C E T R C L I A O P C S K S A
 L L I N V O N V P L E J L U T
 E O G U E K N O I R R E W O I
 A R G R E T M F P L B A U H O
 N A E E A A L G E E W N P T N
 H P S L T N N I R D I A V R S
 O U N T M I T R R O E N R U U
 U V O O T Q K F N P W R N O S
 S X S N I L D D I X A O A C X
 E J I A P R I L T W E L F T H
 Z R H T N I N L I R P A X E E
 P U E S U R R E N D E R E E L
 S E I M R A E D X F L O C H I
 S O Q T A B L E S P H U A B Y

APPOMATTOX
 APRIL NINTH
 APRIL TENTH
 APRIL TWELFTH
 ARMIES
 CIVIL WAR
 CONFEDERATE
 COURT HOUSE
 GRANT
 LEE

MCLEAN HOUSE
 PARLOR
 PAROLE
 PRINTING PRESS
 RATIONS
 REBELS
 SURRENDER
 TABLES
 UNION
 YANKEES

Solution

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M H + + + C + R Y + A + S E R
C E T + C + I A O P + S + S A
L L + N + O N V P L E + L U T
E O G + E K N O I R R E + O I
A R + R E T M F P L B A U H O
N A + E A A L G E E W N P T N
H P S + T N N I R D I A + R S
O + + T + I T + R O E + R U +
U + O + T + + + N P + R + O +
S X + N + + + + + A + A C +
E + I A P R I L T W E L F T H
+ R H T N I N L I R P A + + E
P + + S U R R E N D E R E E L
S E I M R A + + + + + + + +
+ + + T A B L E S + + + + +

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(Over,Down,Direction)
APPOMATTOX(11,1,SW)
APRILNINTH(12,12,W)
APRILTENTH(11,10,NW)
APRILTWELFTH(4,11,E)
ARMIES(6,14,W)
CIVILWAR(6,1,SE)
CONFEDERATE(5,2,SE)
COURTHOUSE(14,10,N)
GRANT(3,4,SE)
LEE(15,13,W)
MCLEANHOUSE(1,1,S)
PARLOR(13,6,NW)
PAROLE(2,7,N)
PRINTINGPRESS(1,13,NE)
RATIONS(15,1,S)
REBELS(9,7,NE)
SURRENDER(4,13,E)
TABLES(4,15,E)
UNION(13,5,SW)
YANKEES(9,1,SW)

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Appomattox Court House Word Search

ADVANCED

S Y E X K I W M D B G A C N W J S L R D E A Y D Y
N Z D E S H Y X R G P I C K A E L P A R E E T R A
D O O L R H T U X R W Y B P L O E R W R L V U A N
N O I T A T S N I A R T P B D F E I L N M H N U K
D F B N K C E L I E R O A S O S Y N I G O I L G E
L R I A U R T L T N M T S M U N L T V L I D E T E
C X L D T W M E P A L E W O E H S I I P K H R S S
R H T S E T M F T P N I H I I L N N C Y N D C O K
T V A L R E L T J T A S R L N E Y G Q C O D O V G
L S F R C E O E I T R X P P B N M P M D R B N O O
G T A Y L X T W F E Q M J D A P A R A U Z I F R A
H E F G V E T R E L S U R R E N D E R R A K E P E
A A O R P N S P A R A T I O N S Z S R L K A D S U
U M N A E L C M P U D G W W V U Y S R X R E E W V
X X K L U O R D A P Q O S I N J Y E N T X Q R E X
U C I Q H F Z K F R K D L V T Z B U I W I J A S H
S S G X T M E X R A S L A H A M E L L B X Q T G R
J O U D N A R X M N A H O E A U L S R B F X E J M
Z M C D E R E T N G F R A H H E S U O H T R U O C
F M N Q T B B Z E G S B C L R V D Y L P A R O L E
S P O O L L E G G E D X Y Y L D A O R E G A T S E
T Z H K I E L P S T N A R G E V X Y A Q D A T C O
T T T Q R T S Q B Z P Y V Y K W G K P W C Z Y U L
M L N T P O L Z P C L O V E R H I L L T A V E R N
R M Z T A P W A E X L I F F T B M L H D J N B D P

Clues

Below you are given clues/definitions to the words hidden in the puzzle. Once you determine the word/words then look for them in the word search. REMEMBER – some answers will be more than one word but there will be no space between the words

1. Place where General Lee rested waiting to hear from Gen. Grant (2 words)
2. Name of the County in which the surrender took place
3. Date of the surrender (2 words)
4. Date of the second meeting of Generals Lee and Grant (2 words)
5. Date of the surrender of arms ceremony (2 words)
6. Forces that engage in battle
7. Large weapons sometimes called cannons
8. Cloth symbols that led soldiers into engagements (2 words)
9. Place where soldiers were laid to rest
10. General who led the United States forces in the surrender of arms ceremony
11. Confederate Colonel who accompanied Lee to the surrender (2 words)
12. Name of conflict that lasted from 1861-1865 (2 words)
13. Name of building in which the paroles were printed (3 words)
14. Another name for the South - _____ States of America
15. Name given to county seats (2 words)
16. Native American who was on Gen. Grant's staff (2 words)
17. General in charge of the paroling of Southern soldiers
18. General who led the Southern forces in the surrender of arms
19. Commander of the United States forces
20. Command center
21. Animals used in battle by the cavalry
22. Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia
23. Description of table that Lee used
24. Name of family whose home was used by Generals Lee and Grant
25. Room in which the surrender took place
26. Document insuring safe passage home for Southern soldiers
27. Place from which the last cannon shots for the South were fired (2 words)
28. Machine used to make copies of documents (2 words)
29. U. S. Soldiers posted throughout the south to maintain law and order (2 words)
30. Food for soldiers
31. Name for Southern soldiers
32. Unofficial observer of the surrender (3 words)
33. Description of table at which Grant sat (2 words)
34. Main highway that runs through the village
35. To lay down your arms
36. Furniture used by the Generals
37. Place where food for Lee's army was waiting (2 words)
38. Another name for the North during the War Between the States
39. A rural community or township
40. Another name for Northern soldiers

ADVANCED WORD SEARCH WORDS

APPLE TREE
APPOMATTOX
APRIL NINTH
APRIL TENTH
APRIL TWELFTH
ARMIES
ARTILLERY
BATTLE FLAGS
CEMETERY
CHAMBERLAIN
CHARLES MARSHALL
CIVIL WAR
CLOVER HILL TAVERN
CONFEDERATE
COURT HOUSE
ELY PARKER
GIBBON
GORDON
GRANT
HEADQUARTERS
HORSES
LEE
MARBLE TOP
MCLEAN
PARLOR
PAROLE
PEERS HOUSE
PRINTING PRESS
PROVOST GUARD
RATIONS
REBELS
SILENT WITNESS DOLL
SPOOL LEGGED
STAGEROAD
SURRENDER
TABLES
TRAIN STATION
UNION
VILLAGE
YANKEES

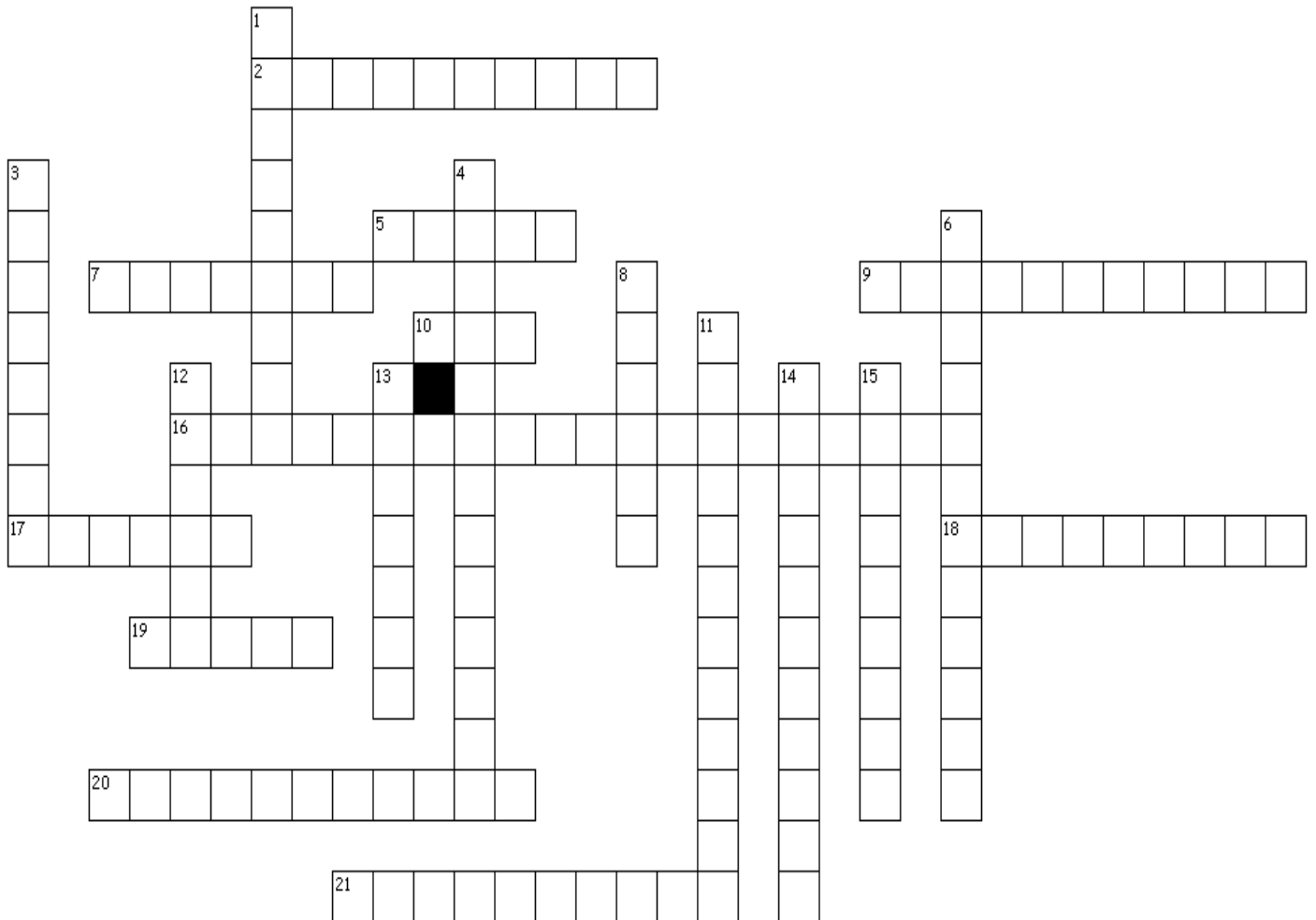
Advanced Word Search Solution

+	+	E	+	+	+	+	+	+	G	A	+	+	+	+	S	L	R	+	E	+	+	D	Y		
N	+	+	E	+	H	+	+	+	+	P	I	+	+	A	E	L	P	A	+	E	+	+	R	A	
+	O	+	+	R	+	T	+	+	+	R	+	Y	B	P	L	O	+	R	W	R	L	+	+	A	N
N	O	I	T	A	T	S	N	I	A	R	T	P	B	D	+	E	I	L	N	M	+	+	U	K	
+	+	B	N	+	+	E	L	I	E	+	O	A	S	O	S	+	N	I	+	O	I	+	G	E	
+	+	+	A	U	+	T	L	T	N	M	T	S	+	U	N	+	T	V	+	+	D	E	T	E	
C	+	+	+	T	W	+	E	P	A	L	E	+	O	E	+	+	I	I	+	+	+	R	S	S	
+	H	+	S	E	T	M	+	T	P	N	I	H	+	+	L	+	N	C	+	+	+	C	O	+	
+	+	A	L	R	E	L	T	+	T	A	S	R	+	+	+	Y	G	+	+	+	+	O	V	G	
+	+	F	R	C	E	O	E	I	+	R	+	+	P	+	+	+	P	+	+	+	+	N	O	+	
+	T	+	+	L	X	T	W	F	E	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	R	A	+	+	I	F	R	+	
H	+	+	+	+	E	T	R	E	L	S	U	R	R	E	N	D	E	R	R	A	+	E	P	+	
+	+	+	+	+	N	S	P	A	R	A	T	I	O	N	S	+	S	+	L	K	A	D	+	+	
+	+	N	A	E	L	C	M	+	U	+	G	+	+	V	+	+	S	R	+	R	E	E	+	+	
+	+	+	L	+	+	+	+	A	+	Q	+	S	I	+	+	+	E	+	T	+	+	R	+	+	
+	+	I	+	H	+	+	+	+	R	+	D	L	+	+	+	B	+	I	+	+	+	A	+	+	
+	S	+	+	T	M	+	+	+	+	S	L	A	H	+	M	+	L	+	+	+	+	T	+	+	
+	+	+	+	N	A	R	+	+	+	A	H	O	E	A	+	L	+	R	+	+	+	E	+	+	
+	+	+	+	E	R	E	+	+	G	+	R	A	H	H	E	S	U	O	H	T	R	U	O	C	
+	+	+	+	T	B	B	+	E	+	S	+	C	L	R	+	+	+	L	P	A	R	O	L	E	
S	P	O	O	L	L	E	G	G	E	D	+	+	Y	L	D	A	O	R	E	G	A	T	S	+	
+	+	+	+	I	E	L	+	S	T	N	A	R	G	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	
+	+	+	+	R	T	S	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	P	+	+	+	+	+	+	
+	+	+	+	P	O	+	+	+	C	L	O	V	E	R	H	I	L	L	T	A	V	E	R	N	
+	+	+	+	A	P	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	

(Over,Down,Direction)
APPLETREE(11,9,NW)
APPOMATTOX(15,2,SW)
APRILNINTH(15,11,NW)
APRILTENTH(5,25,N)
APRILTWELFTH(12,1,SW)
ARMIES(19,2,SE)
ARTILLERY(22,13,SW)
BATTLEFLAGS(3,5,SE)
CEMETERY(5,10,NE)
CHANBERLAIN(13,20,NE)
CHARLESMARSHALL(1,7,SE)
CIVILWAR(19,8,N)
CLOVERHILLTAVERN(10,24,E)
CONFEDERATE(23,8,S)
COURTHOUSE(25,19,W)
ELYPARKER(15,7,SE)
GIBBON(11,1,SE)
GORDON(25,9,NW)
GRANT(14,22,W)
HEADQUARTERS(15,19,NW)
HORSES(14,17,SW)
LEE(21,3,N)
MARBLETOP(6,17,S)
MCLEAN(8,14,W)
PARLOR(19,23,N)
PAROLE(20,20,E)
PEERSHOUSE(8,13,NE)
PRINTINGPRESS(18,2,S)
PROVOSTGUARD(24,12,N)
RATIONS(10,13,E)
REBELS(7,18,S)
SILENTWITNESSDOLL(2,17,NE)
SPOOLLEGGED(1,21,E)
STAGEROAD(24,21,W)
SURRENDER(11,12,E)
TABLES(12,6,NE)
TRAINSTATION(12,4,W)
UNION(5,6,NW)
VILLAGE(15,14,SW)
YANKEES(25,1,S)

Appomattox Court House

Crossword Puzzle



Appomattox Court House

Crossword Puzzle

Across

2. date of second meeting of Generals
5. another name for the United States
7. another name for northern soldiers
9. table at which Grant sat
10. Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia
16. name of village where the generals met
17. name for southern soldiers
18. Grant's Native American Assistant
19. Commander of the Union Armies
20. building in which the Generals met
21. date of surrender

Down

1. table at which Lee sat
3. war that divided the north and south
4. name given to the unofficial observer of Lee's and Grant's meeting
6. name for southern soldiers
8. assured safe passage for southern soldiers going home
11. date of surrender of arms ceremony
12. room in which the generals met
13. food for soldiers
14. Union Commander at surrender of arms
15. what General Lee did to the Army of Northern Virginia

Appomattox Court House Crossword Puzzle Solution

Across

- 2. April Tenth
- 5. Union
- 7. Yankees
- 9. Spool Legged
- 10. Lee
- 16. Appomattox Court House
- 17. Rebels
- 18. Ely Parker
- 19. Grant
- 20. McLean House
- 21. April Ninth

Down

- 1. Marble Top
- 3. Civil War
- 4. Silent Witness
- 6. Confederates
- 8. Parole
- 11. April Twelfth
- 12. Parlor
- 13. Rations
- 14. Chamberlain
- 15. Surrender

My Thoughts

Number your paragraphs as below and write your paragraphs on another sheet of paper. Your paragraphs should reflect thoughtful insights and your sentences should be well developed with no spelling or grammar errors.

1. Imagine that you are a white teenage factory worker who lived in 1865 in New York City. You have just learned that Lee has surrendered his army to Grant and that millions of slaves have been freed. You are happy the war is over but you have heard that many of these freedmen are planning to move to northern cities to work in the factories. Living and working conditions are already bad, but what will this massive influx do to you and your family? Will your younger brothers and sisters be able to find work? Your family will be depending on their income for survival. You have always felt that people should not be enslaved, but at the same time you don't want these people taking food out of your mouth. Write at least a 5 sentence paragraph describing how you feel about the prospect of all these new workers moving to town.
2. Imagine you are a white teenager who lived in 1865 on a small plantation near Charlotte, NC. Your brother is in the Army of Northern Virginia under the command of General Lee. You have just learned that Lee has surrendered his army to Grant. This news leaves you filled with very mixed emotions. You are glad your brother will no longer be fighting, but you know that life as you have always known it will never be the same again. Your father has lost most of his money and the family's 10 slaves have been freed. How will your family survive? Write at least a 5 sentence paragraph describing how this news makes you feel and what you believe your family will have to do to survive.
3. Imagine you are an African American living in Appomattox County, VA in April 1865. You are now free because of Lee's surrender. Your former master has asked you to stay and help him put in the spring crops. You will be able to live in the house in which you have always lived. You know there will be food on your table and clothes on your back, but he cannot pay you. He has no money. You hear about former slaves moving to northern cities to go to work in the factories and earning money. For the first time in your life you have the freedom to choose the path you will take. What is your choice and why? Write at least a 5 sentence paragraph explaining your choice.

Civil War Glossary & Slang

Terms Borrowed from Antietam National Battlefield Park

ACTIVITY: Students are to write a letter, containing at least three paragraphs of five to seven sentences per paragraph. They are to imagine they are a Civil War soldier who is at Appomattox Court House on April 9th, 1865. They are writing a letter home describing what their life is like. They are to use at least 5 of the terms defined below.

Abolitionist: Someone who believed that slavery should be abolished.

Artillery: Division of the army that handled cannon and other large weapons.

Bombproof: An underground shelter.

Bread Basket: Stomach.

Bummer: A loafer, forager, or someone safely in the rear during a battle.

Bummer's Cap: Regulation fatigue or forage cap.

Casualty: A soldier injured, killed, captured, or missing in action.

Cavalry: Soldiers trained to fight on horseback.

Confederate: The government established by the southern states after they seceded from the Union in 1860 and 1861, called the Confederate States of America.

Dragoons: Heavily armed subdivision of the cavalry.

Duds: Clothing.

Federal: Having to do with the northern United States and those loyal to the Union during the Civil War; also a member of the Union army.

Fit as a Fiddle: In good shape; healthy, feeling good.

Fresh Fish: New recruits.

Front: The area where the armies are fighting.

Goobers: Peanuts.

Grab a Root: Have dinner with a potato.

Graybacks: Southern soldiers.

Hayfoot/Strawfoot: Command used to teach new soldiers the difference between left (hayfoot) and right (strawfoot).

Here's Your Mule: A term the infantry used to insult cavalry.

Hornets: Bullets.

Hospital Rat: Person who fakes illness.

Housewife: Sewing kit.

Infantry: Soldiers trained to fight on foot.

Jawings: Talking.

Opening the Ball: Beginning of a battle.

Picket Line: The line between Union and Confederate soldiers on the battlefield.

Picket: A guard or a soldier on guard duty.

Possum: Buddy, friend.

Sawbones: Surgeon.

Siege Fighting: Long battles where troops are in trenches or fortifications, for several days to several months, fighting only sporadically.

Snug as a Bug: Very comfortable or cozy.

Sutler: Army camp follower who sold provisions to the soldiers.

Top Rail: First class, the best.

Union: The United States of America, especially the northern states during the American Civil War.

Vittles: Food or rations.

Web Feet: A term the cavalry had for the infantry.

Wig-Wag: A letter-number code represented by certain positions and movements of a signal flag.

Signal Flag: Flag used to communicate on the battlefield.

Zouave: An Algerian word for soldiers known for their fierce fighting style, flashy uniforms, and incredible bravery. Units devoted to the Zouave style fought in the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War.

Zuzu: Slang term for Zouaves.

Chronology Activity

Place the correct number of 1-14 in front of the event to show the correct order in which these events occurred.

- _____ Grant agrees to meet with Lee.
- _____ Lee rests under an apple tree.
- _____ Lee leaves for Richmond.
- _____ The Surrender Commissioners meet.
- _____ Grant leaves for Washington, D.C.
- _____ Former Confederate soldiers are given paroles
- _____ The surrender terms are written and signed.
- _____ Grant arrives at the McLean House.
- _____ The Battle of Appomattox Station takes place.
- _____ The Stacking of Arms Ceremony for the Infantry takes place.
- _____ The Battle of Appomattox Court House takes place.
- _____ Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia arrive at Appomattox Court House.
- _____ Lee arrives at the McLean House.
- _____ A flag of truce is sent out asking for a cease fire.

Chronology Activity – Key

Place the correct number of 1-14 in front of the event to show the correct order in which these events occurred.

- ___6___ Grant agrees to meet with Lee.
- ___5___ Lee rests under an apple tree.
- ___12___ Lee leaves for Richmond.
- ___11___ The Surrender Commissioners meet.
- ___10___ Grant leaves for Washington, D.C.
- ___14___ Former Confederate soldiers are given paroles
- ___9___ The surrender terms are written and signed.
- ___8___ Grant arrives at the McLean House.
- ___1___ The Battle of Appomattox Station takes place.
- ___13___ The Stacking of Arms Ceremony for the Infantry takes place.
- ___3___ The Battle of Appomattox Court House takes place.
- ___2___ Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia arrive at Appomattox Court House.
- ___7___ Lee arrives at the McLean House.
- ___4___ A flag of truce is sent out asking for a cease fire.

The Surrender of Arms

Map Activity

The surrender at Appomattox Court House involved only the Army of Northern Virginia. There were five other surrenders that took place throughout the South and one even in England during the spring and summer of 1865. On the map provided have students locate all of the surrender locations and the dates on which those surrenders took place.



The Surrender of Arms

Map Activity - KEY

The surrender at Appomattox Court House involved only the Army of Northern Virginia. There were five other surrenders that took place throughout the South and one even in England during the spring, summer and fall of 1865. On the map provided have students locate all of the surrender locations and the dates on which those surrenders took place.



1. Appomattox Court House, Virginia – April 9, 1865
2. Bennett Place near Durham, NC – April 28, 1865
3. Citronelle, Alabama – May 4, 1865
4. New Orleans, LA – May 26, 1865
5. Oklahoma – June 23, 1865
6. Liverpool, England – November 6, 1865

A Suggested Reading List

GENERAL CIVIL WAR

A Concise History of the Civil War; 2007; National Parks Civil War Series; well illustrated concise history of the Civil War; grades 4-12.

Across Five Aprils; 1964; Hunt, Irene; the experiences of Jethro Creighton, an idealistic youth whose family and community are split by the Civil War; grades 5-8.

The American Civil War; 1987; TimeLife; a series of 28 volumes with excellent maps, illustrations, and historic photographs; highly informative; grades 5-12.

Battle Cry of Freedom; 1988; McPherson, James, H.; prewar years including the political and social events leading up to and including the Civil War, complete with photographs, maps and illustrations; grades 9-12.

Battle in the Civil War; 1986; Griffith, Paddy; well written and nicely illustrated booklet highlighting strategy, tactics, and weaponry from the Civil War; grades 8-12.

A Battlefield Atlas of the Civil War; 1983; Symonds, Craig L.; short, descriptive articles about key Civil War battles accompanied with excellent maps, some photographs; grades 5-12.

Billy Yank: The Union Soldier in the Civil War; 1995; Archambault, Alan; coloring book complete with stories of soldier life during the war; easy reading, high interest level; grades 3-6.

The Civil War; 1974; Catton, Bruce; encompasses entire war, has maps and photographs; grades 6-12.

Civil War! America Becomes One Nation; 1992; Robertson, James, I. Jr.; Excellent overview of the war, complete with maps, pictures, and photographs; grades 5-8.

The Civil War: Comix with Content – Chester, Vols. 1 and 2; 2004; Boyd, Bentley; Virginia Standards of Learning based comic books giving a concise history of the Civil War; grades 4-8.

Civil War Commanders; 1986; Thomas, Dean S.; Reference book of Civil War commanding officers with biographical information; grades 8-12.

The Civil War Day by Day - An Almanac 1861-1865; 1971; Long, E. B.; excellent chronological listing of the wars events; grades 5-12.

Civil War Days: Everyday Life; 1987; Bowen, John; nice overview of soldier life during the Civil War; grades 5-12

The Civil War Era, A House Divided, Vol. 1; 1996; Holzer, Harold, Ed.; Cobblestone Publishing; history magazine for young people; grades 4-8.

The Civil War on the Web; 2001; Thomas, William G. and Alice E. Carter; a guide to the very best sites concerning the Civil War, comes with a CD-ROM; all ages.

Cobblestone Civil War Series – Robert E. Lee; 1993; Biography of General Robert E. Lee for young peoples; grades 5-8

Cobblestone Civil War Series – Ulysses S. Grant, Confident Leader and Hero; 2005; Biography of General Ulysses S. Grant for young people; grades 5-8.

Dog Jack; 1990; Biros, Florence W.; Civil War life as seen through the eyes of a young, runaway African American slave, and his loyal dog, Jack; easy reading, part fiction; grades 5-8.

First Book of Civil War Land Battles; 1960; Dupuy, Trevor N.; grades 5-12.

Ghosts of the Civil War; 2002; Harness, Cheryl; Lindsey thinks the Civil War is a dull moment in our nation's history until she meets the ghost of Willie Lincoln; grades 4-8.

Gods and Generals; 1996; Shaara, Jeff; prequill to Michael Shaara's novel, "Killer Angels", deals with the Civil War up to Gettysburg, fiction; grades 8-12.

Golden Book of the Civil War; 1961; Flate, Charles; covers entire war, has maps, photographs, excellent for young readers; grades 4-8.

The Image of War: 1861-1865; 1981; The National Historical Society; 6 vol. dealing with the war from its origins through its aftermath using extensive photographic approach; grades 5-12.

Johnny Reb: The Confederate Soldier in the Civil War; 1995; Archambault, Alan; coloring book complete with stories of soldier life during the war; easy reading, high interest level; grades 3-6.

Life in Civil War America; 2008; National Park Service Civil War Series; a great way to see how life was on the home front and war front during the Civil War, well illustrated; grades 4-12.

The Photographic History of the Civil War; 1957; Miller, Francis, T.; 10 vol. pictorial nicely illustrating all areas of the entire Civil War; grades 5-12.

Rebel Hart; 2000; Hemingway, Edith Morris and Jacqueline Cosgrove Shields; the story of how the Civil War not only tore apart the nation but also many families; grades 4-8.

Reconstruction Junction – Comix with Content – Chester; 2007; Boyd, Bentley; Virginia Standards of Learning based story of the Reconstruction Era in comic book format; grades 4-8.

Red Badge of Courage; 1895; Crane, Stephen; excellent novel dealing with a soldier's (Henry Fleming) fears of battle; grades 5-12.

Red Cap; 1991; Wisler, Clifton G.; excellent novel dealing with a young boy's experiences during the war in which he is eventually captured and endures prison life, based on a true story; grades 5-8.

Sacred Ground, Americans And Their Battlefields; 1993; Linenthal, Edward Tabor; Second Edition, University of Illinois Press; discussion of public attitudes toward five American battlefields, including Gettysburg; teachers and grades 8-12.

The Life of General Ely S. Parker; 2005; Parker, Arthur C.; a biography of the last Grand Sachem of the Iroquois and General Grant's military secretary; grades 9-12.

Warrior in Two Camps, Ely S. Parker, Union General and Seneca Chief; 1978; Henderson, William; "a modern, full-scale biography of Ely S. Parker, the first native American to serve as Commissioner of Indian Affairs;" grades 9-12.

Window of Time; 1991; Weinberg, Karen; Battle of Gettysburg and life in Westminster, Maryland as experienced by a young time traveler; grades 5-8.

CIVIL WAR WEAPONS

Arms and Equipment of the Civil War; 1961; Coggins, Jack; Showcases the tools of the Union and Confederate Armies including infantry, cavalry, artillery and navy, over 500 illustrations dealing with equipment, clothing and weapons, good source book; grades 8-12.

Cannons: An Introduction to Civil War Artillery; 1985; Thomas, Dean; introduction to Civil War artillery, ammunition and its use during the war, complete with photographs and illustrations, reference booklet; grades 8-12.

Ready ... Aim ... Fire: Small Arms and Ammunition in the Civil War; 1981; Thomas, Dean; describes various types of ammunition used by each army corps and cavalry, numerous illustrations, reference booklet; grades 8-12.

WOMEN IN THE CIVIL WAR

Civil War Heroines; 1994; Canon, Jill; short biographical sketches of many Civil War era heroines, nicely illustrated, very readable; grades 3-8.

A Separate Battle: Women and the Civil War; 1991; Chang, Ina; excellent book for young readers seeking to know more about the female role during the Civil War; grades 5-12.

AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE CIVIL WAR

Army Life in a Black Regiment; 1962; Higginson, Thomas, W.; written by their first commanding officer, vivid account of the trials and triumphs of army life in a black regiment; grades 9-12.

Marching Toward Freedom: The Negro in the Civil War; 1967; McPherson, James, M.; service of African American perspective in the Civil War is presented via key extracts from newspapers, articles, books, speeches and letters; grades 8-12.

CIVIL WAR MEDICINE

Clara Barton: Angel of the Battlefield; 1982; Bains, Rae; biography of perhaps the most famous nurse during the Civil War; grades 4-12.

Hospital Sketches: An Army Nurse's True Account of Her Civil War Experiences; 1869; Alcott, Louisa, M.; personal account of the author's brief experience as a nurse during the Civil War; grades 8-12.

In Hospital and Camp: The Civil War Through the Eyes of its Doctors and Nurses; 1993; Straubing, Harold, E.; accomplishments and hardships of the medical profession described during the Civil War; grades 8-12.

The Civil War Songbook; 1977; (Introduction) Crawford, Richard; numerous Civil War songs, biographic sketches on era composers, history of Civil War music dealing with soldier life, patriotic songs and home scenes, music arranged for piano and voice; grades 5-12.

A Pictorial History of Civil War Instruments; 1985; Garifalo, Robert and Elrod, Mark; pictorial history of Civil War musical instruments, includes 33 1/3 RPM record of military band playing selected songs; grades 5-12

Singing Soldiers: A History of the Civil War in Song; 1968; Glass, Paul; chronicles various aspects of the war through music from the period, categories include patriotism, politics, army life, love songs, battles and soldiers, musical arrangements for voice, piano, and guitar, good source book; grades 8-12.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

A Civil War Saga – April 1865, The Month That Saved America; 2001; Wink, Jay; a great new look at the Civil War's final days that will forever change the way we see the war's end and the nation's new beginning; grades 8-12.

A Stillness at Appomattox; 1953; Catton, Bruce; Book Three of Catton's Army of the Potomac Trilogy, it recounts the final year of this heartbreaking, cruel, and bitter conflict, grades 9-12.

The Appomattox Campaign, March 29-April 9, 1865; 2008; Calkins, Chris M.; "this book features a tactical approach to the final drama of the Civil War... a day to day narrative of the Appomattox Campaign;" grades 9-12.

Appomattox County, a Pictorial History; 1998; Terry, Thomas; a history of Appomattox County, Virginia told in pictures, grades 4 -12.

Appomattox Court House Handbook; 2008; U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service; a fantastic view of Appomattox Court House, Virginia before, during, and after the Civil War, and how it became a national park; grades 4-12.

The Appomattox Paroles April 9-15, 1865; 1989; Nine, William G. and Ron Wilson; a list of all that were paroled at Appomattox Court House; grades 5-12.

The Battles of Appomattox Station and Appomattox Court House, April 8-9, 1865; 1987; Calkins, Chris M., a detailed overview of the two battles that took place in and around Appomattox Court House, VA on April 8th and 9th, 1865; grades 8-12.

The Campaign to Appomattox; 1995; National Park Service Civil War Series; a well illustrated account of the retreat of the Army of Northern Virginia and the Union pursuit from Petersburg to Appomattox; grades 5-12.

The Confederate Cemetery at Appomattox; 1999; Schroeder, Patrick A.; surrounded by magnolia trees, nineteen soldiers have been laid to rest, an informative account about the eighteen Confederate soldiers and one Union soldier who are buried in the Cemetery at Appomattox Court House; grades 5-12.

From Petersburg to Appomattox, A Tour Guide to the Routes of Lee's Withdrawal and Grant's Pursuit, April 2-9, 1865; 1983, Calkins, Chris M.; a detailed guide with of Lee and Grant's march from Petersburg to Appomattox; grades 4-12.

Images of America: Appomattox County; 2009; Schroeder, Patrick A. and Scott Frantel; a composition of more than 200 photographs to tell Appomattox's unforgettable history; grades 4-12.

Lee's Retreat: A History and Field Guide; 2000; Calkins, Chris; a detailed guide to Lee's retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox along the Virginia Civil War Trail; grades 4-12.

Marching to Appomattox: The Footrace that Ended the Civil War; 2009; Stark, Ken; an excellent account of the Appomattox Campaign, the march from Petersburg to Appomattox; grades 4-8.

More Myths About Lee's Surrender; 1995; Schroeder, Patrick A.; twenty-one more myths about Lee's surrender to General Grant; grades 5-12.

Recollection and Reminiscences of Old Appomattox County and Its People; 1999; Peers, George T. with and Introduction and new material by Patrick A. Schroeder; memories and recollections of the Clerk of the Court of Appomattox County from its founding until the courthouse burned in 1892; grades 5-12.

Richmond, Petersburg, and Appomattox; 2007; a children's coloring and activity book; grades 4-8.

Thirty Myths About Lee's Surrender; 1995; Schroeder, Patrick A.; an account of thirty myths Historian Patrick Schroeder stumbled across about Lee's surrender to General Grant; grades 5-12.

Thirty-Six Hours Before Appomattox: The Battles of Sailor's Creek, High Bridge, Farmville, and Cumberland Church; 1980, Calkins, Chris M.; a detailed narrative of the four battles in which Lee's and Grant's armies fought before reaching Appomattox Court House; grades 8-12.

To Appomattox, Nine April Days, 1865; 1959; Davis, Burke; a chronicle of the nine final days of the Civil War; grades 9-12.